The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1871—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 199.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Discussion of the McGarrahan Claim, and the Previous Question Ordered.

The Apprehension in Regard to the Tennessee Somewhat Allayed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOL, COAL, SALT, AND LUMBER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], intends to call up his bill reducing the duty on imported wool, and repealing all existing provisions which impose duties on coal, salt, and lumber of all kinds, by next Tuesday, and put it on its passage, if possible.

INCOME TAX.

The conference committee have about come to the conclusion that there can be no possible agreement between the two houses as to the present income tax muddle, and the probability is that no further effort will be made in this direction the present session. Mr. Hooper will move to take up his repeal resolution at the first opportunity next week. If it cannot be put through in this way he will insist on tacking it as an amendment to some of the numerous appropriation bills now pending.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Appropriations finally decided to-day to make provision for the erection of a limited number of new public buildings, to be located principally in the West.

SUSPENDED.

In the case of John J. Weed, former Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, charged by the firm of Stewart, Riddle & Lee with professional misconduct in this, that he had signed the name of said firm to a judgment without their authority, and then procured money thereon, for which he never accounted to them, Chief Justice Drake has decided that said Weed be debarred from further right to practice in the Court of Claims for a period of two years.

HEALTH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Various [illegible] rumors were set afloat to-day relative to the critical condition of the health of Senator Sumner, but, upon inquiry, they were found to have no better authority than the fact that the Massachusetts Senator had been confined to his room for the last day or two by reason of slight indisposition.

THE TENNESSEE.

The apprehension in regard to the safety of the Tennessee has about completely died away, except among a very few, notwithstanding the fact that no news whatever has been received. A majority of well-informed people seem to be thoroughly satisfied that the steamer Tybee, which is due at New York next week, will bring information of the safe arrival of the commission at the Bay of Samana.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: E. C. Bryan, Register of Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California. Postmasters—Francis Brooks, Dubuque, Ohio; T. G. [illegible], Marshalltown, Iowa; E. Little, Independence, Iowa.

[illegible] OF SENATOR SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Sumner has just had an attack of angina pectoris, which yielded to prompt and active treatment of his physician. He now sitting up. General Wilson is with him. All company is forbidden, but he may be regarded as out of danger.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—Edward W. Freeman, Kokomo, Ind.; Jas. H. Fuller, Peru, Ind.; Edward T. [illegible], Notre Dame, Ind.; Theodore L. Reynolds, St. Joe, Mich.; [illegible] B. Turner, Grandville, Mich.; John T. McNeely, Petersburg, Ill.; [illegible] C. Ryan, Register of Land Office at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Calvin Brown, civil engineer, Mare Island, Cal.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE [illegible] OF THE TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following is a portion of a copy of instructions given to the commander of the Tennessee, by the Secretary of the Navy, before sailing for San Domingo, January 13: "The department expects you to be ready to proceed to sea with the Tennessee, under your command, Monday next, the 16th, without fail. Having meanwhile, or on that day, received on board the Commissioners and their suite, you will carry them, with all practicable dispatch, to Samana Bay, or such other port in San Domingo as they may desire to visit; you will ship her accommodations and her movements at the disposal of the Commissioners, taking her to such ports within or without San Domingo as they may desire to visit, observing, however, necessary regard to her safety, which a prudent commander must always exercise. You will remain with the Commissioners, at their disposal, as aforesaid, until they desire to return to this country, when you will make all despatch to New York, or such other port as they may desire to be landed, and report your arrival by telegraph and otherwise to the department."

THE CARNIVAL ARCH.

The great arch of the carnival, over Pennsylvania avenue, was blown down by the high wind this afternoon.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Secretary Fish received, this afternoon, the following important despatch by cable:

"There has been this moment chosen by the National Assembly, 'Chief du Pouvoir Executif de la [illegible],' with power to choose his [illegible]. Jules Favre will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs."

PERSONAL.

Sir Edward Thornton has rented an elegant residence of Franklin Phelps, in Franklin square, for the use of the British Commission, who are expected here on Friday.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator Sumner has been complaining of feeling unwell for several days past, but he was at the Capitol yesterday. The symptoms of his indisposition, it is said, are the same as those which followed the assault made on him some years ago by Representative Brooks, of South Carolina. Added to which he has an asthmatic complaint and suffers greatly from difficulty of breathing.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The Special Committee on Southern Outrages is occupied daily in taking testimony relative to affairs in North Carolina. The operations of the Ku-Klux in that State, and other matters involving the safety of freedmen at elections and in their personal liberty, will occupy the committee's attention until the close of the session, allowing only time sufficient to make a report. This is necessary, as it is claimed that the testimony taken involves the validity of the present Legislature, and, consequently, the United States Senatorship, to which it has elected Governor Vance. The committee still refuses to give any of the testimony to the public. The ground for this reticence is the safety of those who testify. Members of the committee say the testimony is generally of a startling character, and will warrant and demand stringent repressive legislation.

STRANGERS.

At no time since the inauguration of President Grant has Washington been so full of strangers as at present. The approaching carnival brings some, but a much greater number are attracted here by the approaching end of the session of Congress, and the round of parties, receptions, and other social diversions and gayeties.

RELIEF OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

General Butler's bill to prevent and punish outrages upon loyal citizens of the South, and to provide for taking and preserving evidence to support the claims of such citizens for property taken during the war by the army, is freely criticised by the members of the House in conversation to-day. It is found that if all the Commissioners authorized by the bill should be appointed, there will be more than 800 of these officials, one for each county in twelve States, and one for each city of over 20,000 inhabitants. As these officers will be paid only by fees, they will naturally endeavor to create business, that they may derive some profit from their places. This they will be able to do in but two ways—first, by encouraging people to prefer claims against the United States, and, second, by arresting persons suspected of Ku-Klux offences or affinities, and binding them over to the United States District Court for trial. The result, it is argued, would be to insure the filing of an enormous amount of claims, and to make more criminal business for the district courts than could be despatched in the next ten years. Another argument made against the bill is, that it will inevitably take from the State courts all jurisdiction over criminal offences. General Butler announces his determination to call up the bill early next week and push it to a vote.

THE WEST POINT AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Special despatches from Washington state that a wrong impression seems to prevail regarding the resolution in respect to the West Point troubles. The resolution does not, as has been stated, go to the Senate. It is not a joint resolution, but only an expression of the opinion of the House as to the course that ought to be pursued by the Secretary of War, having none of the binding effect of law.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

BRIDGES OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

The House bill authorizing the construction of bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, by the Louisiana & Missouri Railroad Company, as amended by the Senate Committee on Post Offices, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BAYARD reported that the Senate Committee had [illegible]

Without disposing of the bill the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

Mr. KERR (New York), from the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

[illegible]

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. LOUGHRIDGE in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill. [illegible]

Mr. STOUGHTON [illegible] Arlington National Cemetery. [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee next took up the bill reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authorizing the President to co-operate with the Government of Great Britain in the appointment of a joint commission, in accordance with the [illegible] and estimates of Brigadier General Humphreys, [illegible] the boundary line between the United States and British possessions, between Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains, [illegible]

Mr. SWANN [illegible]

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SWANN remarked that this was an administration measure, [illegible]

Mr. JUDD said the work would not cost two millions.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the President had informed the House that the expenditure would not exceed [illegible]

[illegible]

After some further discussion, the committee rose, and the two bills—Army Appropriation bill and the bill for running the Northwestern boundary line, were reported to the House.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DICKEY, who had charge of the Army Appropriation bill, replied to the remarks made by Mr. Brooks, yesterday as to the use of the army in elections, instead of fighting Indians. If no other arraignment of the President of the United States or officers of the army could ever be made against them than the belief that the army was used to maintain the purity of the ballot and right of every man to vote, they would survive all such attacks as made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SCOFIELD submitted some remarks to show that, under the act of last year regulating the pay of officers of the army, the pay of all, except General, Lieutenant General, and Surgeons, was increased, the increase in the pay of Captains, of whom there were were [illegible], being [illegible] a year. The Army Appropriation bill was then passed, and the bill for running the Northwestern boundary line went over as unfinished business.

M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

Mr. DAWES, desiring to make some further remarks, the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim. The committee recommends the passage of the joint resolution declaring William McGarrahan not entitled to the relief prayed for in his petition, and the committee be discharged from further consideration of the claim.

Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman of the committee, made a minority report, accompanied with a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to William McGarrahan a duplicate patent for the tract of land, it being held that the patent was signed by President Lincoln, and recorded in the Land Office, which was improperly erased or mutilated.

Mr. [illegible], who made the majority report, made an argument in support, going over the whole history of the case, which he characterized as the romance of rascality.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, a member of the Judiciary Committee, stated the reasons which brought him to the conclusions arrived at in the majority report.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, another member of the committee, stated the grounds on which he was in favor of recognizing the justice of McGarrahan's claim.

Mr. BECK argued that McGarrahan was entitled to the property title which was in dispute, not between McGarrahan and the United States, but between McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company.

Mr. KERR, a member of the committee, made an argument in favor of the report of the committee, and asserted that McGarrahan was a mere figure in the case, a mere instrument and tool in the hands of other men, who stood between, and supplied him with money to prosecute the claim.

Mr. COOK said that the New Idria Company was a mere trespasser on lands belonging to the United States. His proposition was that the President of the United States should take possession of the property, and put it up at public sale, either as a whole, or such quantities as he may deem best, and the proceeds shall be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, of the Judiciary Committee, presented his views in favor of the majority report, but concluded that its adoption would not give the property to the New Idria Mining Company. That company had no claim whatever. Congress might give it to the New Idria Company, but General Grant's administration never would. He went on also to argue against the claims of McGarrahan, whom he referred to as the poor exile from Erin.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, another member of the Judiciary Committee, explained his views of the question. He said both McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company accused each other of fraud, and he believed them. [Laughter.] He did not think either of them had a good title. He was in favor of restoring the mutilated record in the Land Office, containing the patent to McGarrahan, because he did not believe in cheating a cheat. He thought the government should sell the property, and put the proceeds in the Treasury.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment to Cook's proposition, to provide that it shall not interfere with the rights of settlers or miners, or their successors, who have any rights under the statutes of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. Peters had better make it at once to give the property to the New Idria Mining Company, for that would be the effect of his amendment.

Mr. PETERS replied he only wished recognized the company's rights, if it had rights. The previous question was moved and seconded, and the House adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Feb. 18.—E. C. Mix, a banker and prominent citizen of Aurora, died this evening, aged 62 years. He has been several years County Supervisor, was one time Postmaster, and has filled many public positions with honor. His loss will be felt throughout the county.

Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 18.—A fire at Kingston Mines, last night, burned the store and stock of goods of Wm. Thorp. Loss, $8,000; insured, in Aurora, $1,000; in Western, $1,000.

The Wilmington Arson Cases—Continuation of the Suit Against One of the Defendants.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 17.—To-day, in the Circuit Court, the case of The People, [illegible]

[illegible]

AID FOR THE FRENCH.

An Appeal from the French Relief Committee of New York.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, reports the following subscriptions: [illegible] Chamber of Commerce Committee, [illegible] Produce Exchange Committee, [illegible] Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange committees [illegible]

[illegible]

It is proposed that a simultaneous collection be taken up on Sunday, 5th of March, in all churches in the country, for the relief of starving France. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
Chairman New York Committee.

CHARLES LANIER,
Treasurer.

[illegible]
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

AN APPEAL TO FARMERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—To the Farmers of the Country: One-third of France has been devastated by war, [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
Chairman New York Committee.

CHAS. LANIER, Treasurer.

[illegible]
Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, D. D.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Present Situation of Affairs.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 18.—There are loud protests from all quarters against the leaders of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, [illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

Trouble Between the Iron Manufacturers and the Erie Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 18.—The several furnaces and rolling mill companies here who own cars have had their coal delivered to them by the Erie Railway Company [illegible]. The Erie Company recently advanced and nearly doubled the tariff, which the iron manufacturers refuse to pay. The difference demanded would amount to nearly $300 on the sixty cars of coal delivered them per day. The railway company declines to deliver their coal till they pay the advance. In the meantime some of the furnaces are getting coal from other points, and others will stop until the road fulfils the contract as before or build a road of their own to their mines, which they now propose doing. Considerable ill-feeling exists against the Erie Company by the iron manufacturers here generally for this attempted imposition.

The Late Hudson River Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—It is now stated on authority that the accident between Albany and Troy was caused by the freight train, which ran over the track at 6 p. m., the truck of one of the cars being off, which drew the spikes from the rails. The conductor or brakeman failed to notify the flagman of the fact. The burning of the cars was caused by the explosion of gasoline.

French Relief.

The Producers' French Aid Organization, formed in Chicago a short time since, is making most satisfactory progress, and there is every prospect that through them substantial aid will be secured for the starving poor of war-desolated France. Among the various plans for increasing the fund for this purpose a grand concert is announced, to take place on Friday evening next, at Farwell Hall, to be participated in by prominent musical artists of this city, who have generously tendered their services. Also, a dramatic performance by the "Chicago Amateur Dramatic Society" at Standard Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 21st, with music by the "Amateur Orchestral Club." At the former Mrs. Anna Cowell will recite "The Battle of Fontenoy," and at the latter the Marseillaise Hymn will be sung by Mr. Eugene Tissot, of the Chicago Quintette Society. In both performances the public are promised a rich treat, and we trust they will not fail to attend, and at the same time contribute to a noble charity.

To the Ladies.

A rare opportunity will be offered to the ladies this week to purchase anything in the line of cloaks, black silks, poplins, empress cloths, merinoes, fancy dress goods, and ladies' furnishing and fancy goods, at Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.'s, No. 91 State street. Every article will positively be offered at actual cost, and many at much below cost. The sale will continue throughout the week.

Removal.

There are very few ladies unfamiliar with the name and location of M. Campbell, the leader of fashion in hair goods. It may be well for them to know that he has removed from No. 81 Clark street to his new and spacious store on the corner of State and Washington streets, opposite Field, Leiter & Co., where he will be prepared to receive his visitors, the public, on Wednesday next.

Closing Out Sale of Pianos.

H. M. Higgins, the well-known piano manufacturer, is still selling those finely toned instruments at $150, $175, and $200 each, in order to close out his entire stock. Parties in want of good pianos should call and examine them at No. 146 Clark street, on the second floor.

The Coming Week.

Reference is made in the above caption to the sale announced in the advertisement of the well-known house of Ross & Gossage. The opportunity will doubtless be improved by those who wish to purchase first-class goods at low prices.

MARRIED.

LEE—LINDSAY—On Thursday, February 16, 1871, by the Rev. James K. Lombard, of Northampton, Mass., at the bride's residence, William H. Lee, of Chicago, and Miss Sarah A. Lindsay, of South Hadley, Mass.

MILLS—DIGGINS—At the residence of the Bishop, by the Rev. Thomas H. Keating, of St. Mary's Church, Mr. A. G. Mills and Mary J. Diggins, all of this city.

WILCOX—MILES—Mr. Fred Wilcox and Mary Miles, both of North Chicago.

DIED.

DUNNE—In this city, February 18, at the residence of his parents, 193 West Adams-st., Dennis Dunne, aged 15 years and 4 months.

Funeral Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the Milwaukee depot.

LEPPEN—In this city, February 18, 1871, Bertie, infant son and only child of W. H. and Kate Leppen, aged 5 months.

Funeral from No. 76 West Madison-st. at 1:30 o'clock p. m. to-day (Sunday).

☞ Ottawa papers please copy.

BUILDING PAPER.

BUILDING PAPER.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO

J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BELOIT, WIS.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The office on the southeast corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts., on the second floor of the Major Block, formerly occupied by the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, for three years, from May 1, 1871. Three windows on Madison-st. and two windows on LaSalle-st. Immediate possession given. Apply to

HUBBARD & JACKSON, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

The four-stories and basement new brick stores, Nos. [illegible], for such term of years as may be agreed upon. They cover [illegible] feet each, have a [illegible] alley in rear, and are built in the best manner.

P. [illegible], Room 7, No. 40 South Clark-st.

To Rent, from May 1.

LARGE ROOMS FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Centrally situated. A rare opportunity. Inquire of J. M. MARSHALL, Room 23, [illegible] Block.

TO RENT.

The large [illegible] building corner of [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

ADDITIONAL BARGAINS!

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

GREAT

ANNUAL SALE

THIS WEEK.

DRY GOODS AT PANIC PRICES.

118 & 120 State-st.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASERS.

New Bargains in Dress Goods.

No advance on our low prices for Cottons, although they are rapidly advancing in the East.

The rush for all Linens, Table Linens, and Housekeeping Goods, still to be kept up.

Hosiery at fearfully low prices! Waterproofs and all Woollen Cloths for Men's and Boys' Wear at great reductions.

We shall offer special inducements in our Silk Department next week, of which we enumerate a great bargain in Black Gros Grain All Silk at $1.50 per yard; and a lot of new Spring style Stripe Silks at $1.25 per yard, very desirable and much under value.

Lyons Cloak Velvets at a sacrifice.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus' Sons

Established 1840

PRINTERS

Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 244 to 248 Illinois Street.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE CHICAGO

Building Society

145 LaSalle-st.

ISSUE OF PREFERRED STOCK.

By resolution of the Board of Directors, it has been determined to issue Certificates of Full Paid-up Stock to the amount of $100,000, in shares of $100 each, on the following favorable terms:

[illegible] GUARANTEED under the official seal of the institution, by the entire assets of the society, and is made FREE OF INCOME TAX.

In addition to the Guaranteed Dividend the holders [illegible]

The investments of this Society are all based on improved real estate, and the profits are certain and not speculative.

The undoubted security held by the society as a guarantee for the dividends, together with the considerable property of an additional annual income, make this stock a very desirable investment.

The official documents of the society and further information can be obtained by application to the Secretary personally or by letter, and subscriptions will be made at the office of the society, 145 LaSalle-st.

By order of the Board.

L. L. GREENLEAF, President. C. B. BROOKE, Secretary.

Money to Pay Taxes,

TO TURN CORNERS, AND TO LOAN

To such as can make monthly or frequent payments. We purchase Rents, Leases, Mortgages, Secured Paper, and Just Claims in Probate. INCOMES DOUBLED.

R. K. SWIFT & D. G. HAMILTON, Trustees, 126 South Clark-st., Chicago.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE,

In Chicago and vicinity, for a term of years, made promptly by BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

One-Cent, Two-Cent, Three-Cent, and Five-Cent Pieces

Can be obtained at the CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner of State and Washington-sts.

$10,000.

Loans in sums to suit upon satisfactory real estate security. Applications made to WM. F. HARDING, No. 18 Morrison's Block, 143 Clark-st., corner Madison.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

STATED CONCLAVE OF

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.

Monday Evening, Feb. 20,

At 7½ o'clock.

Business and Work on Order R. C.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.

Special Convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 capital, to take one-half interest in an established furniture manufacturing business. Been established five years, and doing a healthy, lucrative business. For particulars address A. J. McNEIL, Mattoon, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE PARTY can get an interest in an old-established Real Estate and Loan Office doing a good business. Address T C M, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $3,000, TO take half interest in a business well established and paying good profits. Reference given. Address F, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,500 TO $3,000 capital, to engage in a good paying business. Address, for two days, MACK, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE GENERAL trade, northwestern part of this State, with a capital of from $3,000 to $7,000. Yearly sales from $40,000 to $50,000. To the right man a splendid chance, as a good trade is established. Address, for three days, COUNTRY MERCHANT, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in a business that will pay large profits. No curiosity seekers need answer. CLARA, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH, TO take half interest in first-class business, well established, that will pay $10,000 annually clear of all expenses. Address K, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $7,000, in a legitimate and highly-profitable business, having no competition in Chicago, which can be guaranteed to net $15,000 annually. Goods entirely a new line, in universal demand, and a trade extending over the Northwestern States. Genuine opportunity for a reliable party of business capacity. Address COMMERCIAL, P. O. Box 497.

PARTNER WANTED—LUMBER AND PLANING mill, in the city; $10,000 to $20,000 could be used. Address "MILLS," Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $1,500, in a safe, honorable, and legitimate business. This is a rare chance for a live man. $3,000 can be realized within four months. Address G R J, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,000 TO $2,000, to take half interest in an already established paper hanging and paint store, to take charge of the store and paper department, the advertiser taking all the outside work of painting, graining, and paper hanging. Address PAPER HANGINGS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN OF MEANS AND energy can secure a position where his money will be [illegible] business. W. E. GAMMON, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000—AN EASTERN inventor with an entirely novel domestic invention of approved merit and utility, and of universal demand, having the power to manufacture secured by a responsible firm, would sell an interest in the [illegible] their sale in the West. [illegible] and will command a large sale with the trade. A rare opportunity for a man of means. Address MANUFACTURER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, TO TAKE charge of the office of a manufacturing business that will pay $100 a month. Call at 124 Clark-st., Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in an old-established [illegible] Good financier or practical [illegible] business will be guaranteed. [illegible] terprise as any in [illegible] capital required. Address [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL. This is a good chance for any one wishing to learn the practice of [illegible] established physician [illegible] practice can be [illegible] at Chicago Medical [illegible], between 10 a. m. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GENTS' FURNISHING business. A young man with from $500 to $600 cash. Enough to know business on the [illegible] ability, can satisfy [illegible]. Address BUCCANEER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER wanted with from $5,000 to $10,000, to take an interest in an established business; he will share of the [illegible] capital, providing [illegible] of to the business [illegible]. Address, Room 6, [illegible] corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MUSIC SCHOLARS WANTED BY A YOUNG lady who is [illegible] H. MANOR, Tribune office.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SUITS, ETC.

"CHEAP!"

During the coming week "Great Bargains" can be secured from the stock of choice Dress Goods, Elegant Cloaks, Suits, Jackets, Fine Furs, Shawls, Rich Laces and Embroideries, Winter Underwear, Ribbons, Sashes, Cloaks, Cloakings, Ext. Fine Blankets, Wool Hosiery, Plaids, Merinos, Serges, etc., etc., now being rapidly closed out at the well-known store of

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

AT

106 and 108 State, & 56 and 58 Washington-st.

CLOTHS.

Cloths. Cloths.

J. B. SHAY,

112, 114 & 116 Lake-st,

Offers, the coming week, his whole immense stock of

WINTER CLOTHS,

IN

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND
CLOAKINGS,

Imported for a larger trade than realized, and will be sold for GOLD COST in CURRENCY.

Merchant Tailors' Opportunity.

HEATERS.

The Cushing Heater Still Ahead.

The following testimony is from a member of one of our largest and wealthiest lumber firms, Messrs. [illegible] & Skeel, No. 312 Lumber-st.:

[illegible] Cushing Heater Co.: [illegible] The No. 2 Portable Cushing Heater you put into my house, [illegible] South Park-av., two years since, gives good satisfaction and is economical in the consumption of coal. The atmosphere throughout the house is pure and free from gas. I therefore cheerfully recommend them. Yours, truly, J. H. SKEEL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general real estate and loan business, under the firm name of

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO.,

At Room 5, 53 Dearborn-st.

FRED. L. FAKE,
J. S. ABBOTT,
HENRY WEBB, Columbus, O.

COMPRESSED YEAST.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Fleischmann & Co.'s Compressed Yeast.

The manufacture of this article is secured by letters patent issued April 26, 1870. All persons infringing upon this patent will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

YEAST.

To Grocers and Bakers.

FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S COMPRESSED YEAST, for sale by L. T. KADISH, General Agent, 156 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance for Investment.

One-third interest in one of the best manufacturing establishments in the West, and within sixty miles of Chicago. Surplus water power equal to three thousand horse power; with ample room for further improvements.

This is a rare opportunity for persons having a capital of $25,000 to $50,000, as the business has yielded large profits and promises even better returns for the future. Correspondence solicited from those of means and business capacity. Inquire of McGREW, HICKOX & HATHAWAY, Kankakee, Ill., or of Messrs. LOW BROS. & CO., Chicago.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The whole or part of the extensive manufacturing premises (100 ft. by 160 ft.) on corner of Canal and Monroe-sts. will only to be rented for a term of years. The machinery therein suitable for carrying on any manufacturing business will soon be offered for sale. Apply to GEO. W. PERRY & CO., 156 Washington-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

SCHWEIZER'S CIGAR STORE.

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS,
Select Brands of Smoking Tobaccos.
Celebrated Brands of Chewing Tobaccos,
At prices that defy competition.
151 MADISON-ST., YANKEE FIGURE.

THE LITTLE CIGAR STORE

AROUND THE CORNER.

The sign of the little Indian, 101 Madison-st. You can get the best cigars for the money in the city.

MEDICAL.

The Edinburg University Free Dispensary OF CHICAGO,

Is prepared with a corps of able professors for the successful treatment of complicated forms of disease. The poor treated free. Address Dr. EDWARDS, 131 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Spring term of lectures opens April 3, 1871.

SPECIALTY!

Mrs. M. E. BROWN, No. 180 Fifth-av., Room 2, second floor, has extensive control of the city for the sale of Dr. LEWIS'S SPECIFICS, which all ladies will find speedy to their physical interest to call and investigate for themselves. Those who are unable to call can address or send for circular. Enclose 1 cent stamp for return postage.

WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted—A New Start on the New Year, 1871.

THE AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE INS. CO., N. Y., proposes to enlarge its business and extend the operations of its agency throughout the city for the year 1871, and wants AGENTS AND CANVASSERS, to work on all its interest [illegible], local, and district, will be given to [illegible] Apply to L. B. WAIT-WRIGHT, Gen. Agent, Open Board Building, 166 Madison-st.

House and Lot Wanted.

South of Hubbard-court and north of Twenty-third-st., on Michigan-av., or on the avenues east of it, for cash, or in exchange for suburban property in part. Parties will name lowest price, street, and number. Address ARMITAGE, Post Carrier 26.

WANTED.

A thoroughly experienced and first-class Dry Goods Entry Clerk. None others need apply. Address, giving former experience and reference, H. M. Wabash-av.

WANTED.

To invest about $5,000 in some well-established business, and work on salary. Address

R. C. HAYS, Tribune office.

MASONS AND CARPENTERS WANTED

To bid on Plans for House, at MEARS & CO.'S, 193 Wabash-av.

BANKING.

FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Letters of Credit for Travelers issued available throughout the world.

Commercial Credits opened to importers for [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Praising what is lost, Makes the remembrance dear."

What can be more desirable for home decoration than A NICELY-FINISHED PICTURE of some DEAR ONE GONE to the better land? PHOTOGRAPHY is being daily PERFECTED, with wonderful progress, and no branch of the art has been more IMPROVED than that of COPYING. BRAND, the WASHINGTON-ST. PHOTOGRAPHER, has made this kind of work a specialty; and no matter how small, how old, or how FADED A PICTURE MAY BE, he will COPY ENLARGE to any size desired, and FINISH in INDIA INK, WATER, or OIL COLORS, or even make from it a PLAIN PHOTOGRAPH, that not the most practiced eye can detect from a picture made from a life-sitting. Finishing in this way prevents further decay. BRAND also produces, in the VERY BEST STYLE, all kinds of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK, also PORCELAINES and beautifully wrought CRAYON HEADS, at his Popular Gallery, 28 WASHINGTON-ST. Prices reduced 30 per cent since Jan. 1, 1871.

BERLIN "CARTES DE VISITE,"

$4.00 per Dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

75 LAKE-ST.

Having removed to the above number from 166 Lake-st., I am prepared to make photographs as cheap as the cheapest. Please call before looking elsewhere. Ferrotypes a specialty. G. S. MOORE.

SOMETHING UNHEARD OF.
WHAT IS IT?

Mr. MOSHER cordially invites the most difficult subjects, and those who never have had a good photograph taken, to come and sit for a Berlin Photograph, under my improved skylight, and I will guarantee them as fine a Photograph as any imported from Berlin. Copies from old pictures a specialty. C. D. MOSHER, 38 Washington-st.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st,

Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each,	50c
Artificial Teeth, very best,	$20 to $25
Cheaper Sets,	$10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings,	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings,	$1 to $2

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL.

Best Spring Wheat $7.50 per brl.
Choice White Winter $9.00 per brl.
Best White Winter $10.00 per brl.

I make a specialty of the RETAIL FAMILY TRADE in Flour, and my Flours are warranted strictly as represented.

Orders left at Mill Office, at Table No. 1 Board of Trade, or sent by post, will be promptly filled at above prices, free of cartage.

IONIC MILLS,

Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE.

A CARD.

Office of Thayer, Curry & Co.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,

105 Dearborn-St.,

CHICAGO, FEB., 1871.

We offer owners one of the most conveniently located offices in the city in which to place their property for Auction, Private Sale, or Rent, and we promise that each so favor us with their patronage shall have prompt and satisfactory returns. It will be found, on examination, that by far the quickest, and, in many cases, the most satisfactory, returns can be had through auction sales; nevertheless, consulting altogether the wishes of our principals, we offer alone at private sale, if so directed.

And in view of the fact that many owners do direct us to offer alone at private sale, and as many of our acquaintances are asking us to take charge of their rents the coming year, we have determined to devote a department in our establishment solely to the purposes of SELLING AT PRIVATE SALE AND RENTING; and, the better to accommodate all parties, we have erected in our commodious salesroom an ingenious device for advertising, in great, clear type, the location and description of property offered, a liberal use of which may save weary house-hunters a good many hours' fruitless search. The gratuitous use of these SALE and RENT REGISTERS is tendered to owners and the public. THAYER, CURRY & CO.

Our next auction sale, soon to be announced, will be of South Side property wholly.

FOR SALE.

Suburban Property

We are authorised to sell about 200 acres of land particularly well located for subdivision and improvement, within 8 miles of the city, on one of our principal railroads. We invite the attention of any party looking for a safe and desirable investment to this tract.

HUBBARD & JACKSON

121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Securing Homes.

Six new and desirable cottages at cost, on Madison-av., near Kenwood Station, Ill. C. R. R. Favorable terms of payment, with lease of land at six per cent. on the valuation, payable semi-annually. Lessee may take the title at the expiration of ten years, or at the expiration of each subsequent five years, at the price of the date of the lease. Plans of the houses and full information furnished at 6 State-st., by J. H. DUNHAM.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Builders and Capitalists.

We call your attention to the northeast quarter of Block 40, being 190 feet on Sangamon by 125 on Randolph-st., with buildings, for sale, cheap, or will be exchanged, by

HOPKINSON, WESTON & CO.,

Real Estate Exchange, 163 Dearborn-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of HARRIS, DENSMORE & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., is hereafter to be composed of the undersigned.

[illegible]
E. W. DENSMORE.

FOR FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY

Go to DR. E. J. ADAMS, Portland Block, Room No. 5, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. Operations in Dentistry [illegible]

Masquerade and Fancy Dresses

FOR HIRE

By JAMES BULLOCK, 170 West Madison-st.

WINKLER'S

EXCELSIOR BRASS AND QUADRILLE BAND,

Office, 131 South Clark-st., Room 8.

Music furnished for Balls, Parties, Parades, etc., on short notice. Reasonable terms and entire satisfaction [illegible]

AN OUNCE OF GOLD

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration, if found in any Candies sold by

GUNTHER at 125 Clark-st.

COAL.

COAL.

[illegible]

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

At Music Hall, Milwaukee, Wednesday Evening, [illegible], 1871, with the kind assistance of the best musical talent of the city.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES!

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift	$25,000	$25,000
1 Gift	5,000	5,000
5 Gifts	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts	500	10,000
50 Gifts	100	5,000
100 Gifts	$50	$5,000
500 Gifts	20	10,000
1,500 Gifts	10	15,000
2,177 Gifts		$80,000

100,000 Tickets are to be sold at $2.00 each.

The drawing will take place after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen, who will act as Drawing Committee:

Hon. ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
J. HENRY INBUSCH, Esq.
[illegible]
GUIDO PFISTER, Esq.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Esq.
CHRISTIAN WAHL, Esq.
ANGUS SMITH, Esq.
[illegible]
H. H. DURAND, Esq.
S. S. MERRILL, Esq.
[illegible]
JOHN F. HEBARD, Esq.
Hon. W. E. PALMER,
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Esq.

All prizes will be paid on the day after the drawing.

W. H. JACOBS,
Pres't Milwaukee Musical Society.

EMIL WALLBER,
Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.

J. B. [illegible], Treasurer,
Cashier Milwaukee National Bank.

[illegible], 60 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., is the only general agent, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

SECURE CERTIFICATES

IN THE

Northwestern REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION,

Of Minneapolis, Minn.,

Conducted by a Board of Directors and Committee embracing the leading Bankers and Business men of the Northwest.

$100,000 in Prizes

to be distributed at Pence Opera House, Minneapolis. Certificates $5, entitling the holder to ONE FINE AMERICAN CHROMO and ONE TICKET in the distribution of prizes.

[illegible]

And 94 Other Cash Gifts.

Every certificate gets at once an excellent OIL CHROMO, and a chance to draw either of the above Grand Prizes.

All Prizes paid through the First National Bank. Treasurer, J. K. Sidle, President First National Bank. Secretary, R. C. Clarke.

For information and descriptive circulars address the General Managers, PEABODY & WEEKS, Minneapolis, Minn.

EARTH CLOSET.

THE AMERICAN

EARTH CLOSET.

Patented Aug. 28, 1866, by C. Kleffer and J. R. D. Reeds.

This Closet is intended as a general substitute for all out-door houses and water-closets. It may be placed in dressing-room, bed-room, or closet, without the least inconvenience or annoyance, if directions below are observed.

Earth or Coal Ashes must be well dried or freed from moisture before filling the hopper; it must be well sifted, and all lumps removed. [illegible] the hopper is filled, [illegible] This will leave one discharge of earth in the receiver, and it is ready for use until the contents of the hopper are exhausted, when it will again have to be filled [illegible]

The Closet is invaluable for the sick chamber, it being a complete deodorizer and disinfectant; no unsavory odor whatever. It may be placed close to the bed of the sick, and removed [illegible]

Next, a Great Saving.

Independent of the great convenience of the Closet, the refuse of the Closet can be made a source of profit. The lowest estimate I have seen is $5 for each member of a family, old and young, per year. [illegible] can be used and applied when it is wanted, without half the annoyance of common fertilizers.

This Closet needs only to be seen to be approved, and can be seen at City Hotel. The most perfect in the United States. Chance to make money. Territory for sale.

FURNITURE.

HALE & BRO.,

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, & 16 Canal-st.

Now is the time to buy your Furniture at low figures.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. H. OLIN, Operating Surgeon for Diseases, Blindness, and all diseases and deformities of the eye and ear. Consultation free. Office, 129 South Clark-st.

J. S. P. LORD, M. D.,

Has returned to Chicago to resume the practice of medicine. Office, 207 Wabash-av., from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence, Douglas-place, Room 12 Douglas House.

FOR SALE.

"The Little Church Around the Corner."

Pictures of this notable church for sale by all news and picture dealers. Price 50 cents. At wholesale by LOVEJOY & FOSTER, 88 South Clark-st.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

FROM NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

Of all varieties, sound and fine, large barrels, at lowest market prices. 27 South Water-st. S. C. ROBERTS.

LEASE FOR SALE

Of Store 31½ Washington-st.,

Adjoining Field & Leiter's. Just the place for millinery or merchant tailoring. Apply to

M. O'BRIEN, 21 State-st.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.

Amsterdam Steamboat Pier, near Sheboygan, Wis., together with warehouse, boarding house, shook house, and wood sheds. Also, 10 house stalls, 40 acres of land, etc. [illegible] H. F. CHRISTIAN, 100 East Randolph-st., Room 9.

White's Veracity Cards.

"Nothing like them in the world." Tells any person's age, name, birthplace, etc. WESTERN NEWS CO., Chicago.

Frangipanni Cologne

Has no equal for fragrance, elegance, or durability. Also, Mann's Hair Lustrine. Made only by WALKER & MANN, Chemists and Perfumers, 75 and 76 [illegible], McVicker's Theatre Building.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

Choice lots of above, direct from producers, now arriving and for sale in lots to suit, at low prices. Hedge Plants [illegible] EMERSON, [illegible] & CO., [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of E. B. PIKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. B. Pike assumes the liabilities of said firm, and is alone authorized to collect debts due the same, and to use the firm name in liquidation.

E. B. PIKE,
JOHN W. BENT,
WATSON COWARD.

Feb. 14, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of MOLTER & WUBLITZER, is dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 1, 1871. John Molter [illegible] the assets and liabilities of said firm from that date, and will continue the business as Importer and Wholesale Dealer of Musical Merchandise, etc., as heretofore, at 121 Randolph-st.

JOHN MOLTER,
RUDOLPH WURLITZER.

Chicago, Feb. 16, 1871.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

100 PIECES BRUSSELLS AND INGRAIN Carpetings,

100 PACKAGES GLASSWARE,

50,000 Fine Cigars,

Cases Wines, Cashmere Pepper and Ale, Hardware, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 4, 5, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 9½ o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 4, 5, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTED STOCK

OF

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

The Best Quality for Retail Trade;

Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, and

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 4, 5, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,

Linen, Crash Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Notions, 18 Rolls Assorted Carpets, and Show Cases,

On Tuesday, February 21, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

400 CASES New Spring Styles

BOOTS, SHOES,

And Slippers,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday, February 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Catalogue embraces only new goods this season, unusually attractive sale, and will include large samples from the best Boston, New York, and Chicago manufacturers.

Sample Cases invariably sold, and duplicated freely.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

OF

Furniture, Carpets, Household Goods, Crockery, &c.,

On Saturday, February 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer, office 167 LaSalle-st.

Sells to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, elegant fixtures, 2 counters, desks, 80 feet of shelving, etc., at 366 West Indiana-st. Also, at 12 o'clock, the fine house and lot at 125 [illegible] Also, on Wednesday next, large sale of a saloon.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m., a two-story FRAME BUILDING, [illegible], together with lease of the ground. HENRY T. GRAHAM, Assignee of Mortgage, by G. G. THOMPSON, Agent.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1871. 1871.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,
CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE enters upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence stronger than ever in the confidence and attachments of the people. Yielding to no one in its devotion to the principles of the Republican party, it recognizes the fact that those principles have achieved their complete and enduring triumph. Slavery being dead, reconstruction effected, and the right of suffrage made universal, new questions will shortly arise demanding public attention; and, whether parties are reorganized or not, the issues of the past will give place to the issues of the present and the future. It is proper, therefore, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE should define its position on those questions which are the next to come before the people.

THE TRIBUNE is in favor of a tariff levied to the sole and express purpose of raising revenue for the government. It holds that every man has the right to his own earnings, and that all law which seek to deprive him of a portion of the fruits of his labor, for the benefit of any other person or class, are infringements upon his liberty and are akin to slavery and robbery in their operations.

It is in favor of a thorough reform in the civil service of the government, believing the present system of Federal appointments is productive of waste, corruption, and demoralization to a frightful extent, and that it is rapidly being converted into a machine to cheat the people out of their votes.

It is in favor of a return to specie payments by the retirement of the greenbacks, and the substitution of National Bank notes, under the operation of a free banking law.

It is in favor of a dignified, just, and peaceful foreign policy. While insisting upon all our rights as a nation, it will oppose every project for plunging the country into a foreign war to revive party issues.

Finally, THE TRIBUNE is opposed to all special interests which are antagonistic to the general interest. It is the declared enemy of monopolies and tax thieves in national and State politics, and is proud to maintain the position, which it has ever held, as the CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

DAILY:

Daily Edition, single copy, one year - $12.00
Sunday " single copy, one year - 2.50

TRI-WEEKLY:

Tri-Weekly, single copy, one year....$ 6.00
" five copies, " 27.50

WEEKLY:

Weekly, single copy, one year.........$ 2.00
" ten copies, " 15.00

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Money Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ACT AS AGENT WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH POSTER AND SPECIMEN COPIES.

Address

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Illinois.

N. B.—No Publication of this Prospectus will be recognized unless ordered from this office.

STEEL PENS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

CAUTION.

We learn that certain parties are representing themselves in Chicago, [illegible] as agent for the sale of Pens in quantities; we desire, therefore, to warn the public against the

IMPOSTOR,

And would be glad of any information as would lead [illegible] We employ no traveling agents, selling as we do, strictly to the Trade. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS. HENRY OWEN, Sole Agent and Attorney, 91 John-st., New York.

PAPER COLLARS.

$10, Less 20 per ct.,

WILL BUY

1,000 PAPER COLLARS,

Round Corners—Cloth Finished—Lap Stitch—"Reversible Goods."

Best business and one of the best makes. [illegible]

SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

DAMAGED AT THE LATE FIRE, AT

85 CLARK STREET,

All of which will be sold at less than Half-price. We want to close out our Entire Stock, and mean to if low prices will do it. Call early and get bargains.

A. A. WISWALL,

35 CLARK-ST.

BOOTS SHOES

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS

Of the Great Burlesque of

UNSWORTH, BUDWORTH, BAGNOLI, CAMPBELL, GRIFFIN, RICE, MULLIGAN, CAMPBELL	A HIT! Roars of LAUGHTER!	LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA, LUCRETIA BORGIA

The Ladies Delighted!

With the New Spectacular Trick,

ABBOTT PANTOMIME HANKY PANKY

FUN! FUN!

The Audience Scream!

As Each Act is Presented.

NEXT WEEK — A New Burlesque, Burlesque of [illegible] SONNAMBULA — A Clown! A Clown! Has come to town! — NATIONAL MATINEE

Next Wednesday Afternoon at 2:30,

GRAND NATIONAL MATINEE.

Admission, ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, 50 CTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement for Positively Six Nights and ONE MATINEE, of the Great Emotional Actress,

LUCILLE WESTERN,

SUPPORTED BY

J. A. HERNE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Lucille Western's great specialty of

EAST LYNNE;

OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

Lady Isabel, Mad. Vine..........LUCILLE WESTERN.
Sir Francis Levison..........J. A. Herne.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

OLIVER TWIST.

FRIDAY, benefit of Lucille Western,

EAST LYNNE.

Saturday, East Lynne Matinee. Saturday Evening,

THE CHILD STEALER.

Next week Mr. CHAS. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ.

Sale of seats will commence Thursday, at 9 o'clock.

STANDARD HALL.

FRENCH RELIEF.

The Chicago Amateur Dramatic Society will give an entertainment at

STANDARD HALL,

Corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st. (entrance on Thirteenth-st.) TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, for the benefit of the

SUFFERING FRENCH PEOPLE,

Under the auspices of the Producers' French Aid Organization, on which occasion will be presented, by special request, Edmund Falconer's beautiful drama, in two periods, entitled

THE HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

The Marseillaise Hymn,

By EUGENE TISSOT, of the Chicago Quintette Society.

The performance to conclude with the laughable farce,

TURN HIM OUT.

Music by the Amateur Orchestral Club. Tickets, $1. For sale at the offices of the daily papers, principal hotels, and bookstores.

M'LLE NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT

Monday Evening, Feb. 27, 1871.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that M'lle NILSSON, having entirely recovered from her late severe indisposition, will, on her way West, appear for the last time in Chicago in

ONE GRAND NILSSON CONCERT,

Monday Even'g, Feb. 27, 1871, at 8 o'clock,

AT FARWELL HALL.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (Contralto), Signor BRIGNOLI, VERGER, [illegible], Signor NORONI, Musical director.

General Admission, Two ($2) Dollars. Reserved Seats, $1 extra, according to location. Gallery, One Dollar.

The sale of reserved seats will commence Friday, Feb. 24, at 9 a. m., at the Farwell Hall Box Office. The Steinway's Pianos are used at all the Nilsson Concerts.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL

OF THE

Chicago Turn-Gemeinde,

Monday Evening, February 20, 1871,

AT THE

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Seats for the gallery can be secured at the hall.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

First appearance this season of the favorite Comedian,

JOHN DILLON.

[illegible]

GLOBE THEATRE.

On Desplaines, between Washington and Madison-sts.

D. H. ALLEN..........Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, re-engagement of

MISS KATE FISHER

AND MISS GERALDINE.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY, Feb. 20, [illegible] A good DOUBLE BILL.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

66 Adams-st.

BIERSTADT'S "EMERALD POOL,"

Beard's "Dancing Bears,"

And 300 other attractions in PAINTINGS AND ANTIQUE STATUARY.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

UNION TURNER HALL,

South Clark-st., near Harrison.

PROF. BUSH'S GREAT

FEMALE MINSTRELS!

HAVE RETURNED TO CHICAGO, after a very successful trip through the country, and will show in their [illegible]

Monday Evening, Feb. 20.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

SEE OUR MAMMOTH DISPLAY.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE

OYSTERMEN OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

MAGIC IN SCIENCE.

Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Ph.D., will close his [illegible]

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

FREE MASONRY.

[illegible]

AVENUE HALL.

THIRD GRAND BALL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Farwell Hall,

Monday Evening, Feb. 20, 1871,

8 p. m.

Joseph W. Dickinson,

District Attorney—Texas

Free-Masonry!

Its History.

Missing Record of Creative Work. Masonry transmitted from Adam to Solomon. King Solomon's Temple. The Shrine and Moses of Masons. The Maid of the Seal. The Mysteries of Egypt. The Hindoo Brahmins. The Ancient Druids. Masonry in the Dark Ages.

What It Has Accomplished.

Ameliorated the Condition of Man, irrespective of Creed, Language, Lineage, or Color. Fostered the Freedom of our Race, and has ever been the Bulwark and Buttress of Liberty.

Whom It Has Assisted.

The Poor, the Needy, the Friendless, the Downtrodden and the Afflicted, the Widow and the Orphan.

Its Influence in the World.

As the Oil of Quiet [illegible] Man's Contentions.

The World Without It.

A Battle-field of Man's fierce passions.

Why Do We Need It?

As a Hope, a Faith, and a Haven.

The Mystery of Masonry!

Masonry the Palladium of Human confidence.

ITS CREED!

Masonry—True Charity—Masonry the Guardian of Women. The Democracy of Masonry.

Its Universality.

Extending from its home in Palestine over every clime.

Masonry Will Endure!

The Masonic Allegory of Life.

The Craftsman of Humanity.

His Work in the Temple of Existence.

His Hope,

"The Temple not made with Hands."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Box Office. Hall open 7 p. m.

FARWELL HALL.

GRAND CONCERT!

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

Friday Evening, Feb. 24

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE

Starving French Peasantry,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Producers French Aid Organization.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

[illegible]

PART II.

[illegible]

GRAND Carnival and Fete

AT THE

CAPITAL of the UNITED STATES

Feb. 20 & 21, 1871.

[illegible]

Grand Military, Fancy Dress, and Masquerade Parades, Tournaments, and Trials of Speed.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SECOND GRAND

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY RECEPTION

Monday Eve., Feb. 20.

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

JENNINGS SEMINARY.

[illegible]

INGLESIDE SEMINARY.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

LUMBER.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1871.

OUR CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Aldermen, who vote the $4,000,000 of city taxes and authorize the $3,500,000 of special assessments, consists, at present, of two ward politicians from each ward, nominated and elected by the voters of that ward only. Two ideas are generally uppermost in the selection of an Alderman: First, his record on national politics; and, second, his readiness to carry through such local jobs as the ward or its leading politicians want. In examining and commenting upon this system we shall not indulge in an indiscriminate censure of the present Board of Aldermen, which is, on the whole, much more respectable than the mode of their election would authorize us to look for.

The money appropriated by the Aldermen is expended, for the most part, by four independent boards, viz.: Police and Fire, Public Works, Education, and Health. The Mayor has a veto power upon appropriations, but as they are all, or nearly all, made in one ordinance and must be made within a certain time, the veto is rarely applied, lest the whole machinery of the city government should be brought to a standstill. Of the four boards above mentioned, that of Police and Fire is chosen by the same ward caucuses that select the Aldermen; the Board of Education is chosen by the Aldermen themselves; the Board of Health is appointed by the Judges of the Superior Court; and the Board of Public Works is nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. A more incongruous and headless executive system it would be difficult to conceive of. These four city boards, once appointed, are independent of each other and of the Mayor. No one of them has the power to make our city government economical, but each knows that any saving it might make would only invite increased expenditure by the others. The boards which are to expend the money, and the Board of Aldermen who appropriate it, are brought into being under such influences that the choice which the people are permitted to make, between the Democratic and the Republican candidates, is of no value whatever. What matters it that one of the candidates for Alderman favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the other would have "let the erring sisters go in peace," if both are pledged to procure a sewer contract to A, a school-building contract to B, the erection of a Court House to C, and appointments on the police to D, E, and F? Under the present system of nominations by ward caucuses, to be voted for by petty districts, whether in our city or county governments, it is too often the smallest men and the most corrupt means that win, and the measures out of which most money can be made are the most successful. The very charter and organization of our city government is cunningly and specially devised to place the government of the city in the ultimate control of the ward bummers, saloon-keepers, rat-fighters, contractors, strikers, loafers, and gamblers. These are always a small minority of our total population. How is it, then, that they generally elect the majority of our city government? The answer will be found in the fact that our whole population are never consulted in the election of any one of them except the Mayor. This great evil needs a remedy. If we leave the present board of forty Aldermen to be elected on the petty district or ward system, we should, at least, have a second board of, say, fifteen members, elected by the city at large, as a sort of Senate, or conservative balance-wheel, in our city government. These should be distributed into three annual classes of five each, so that five Councilmen could be elected each year on a general ticket, to serve three years. If they were so elected on the free ballot system, three of them would belong to the majority and two to the minority party, and the whole Board of Councilmen, as parties at present stand, would contain nine Republicans and six Democrats.

We regard these two means as all-important to our city government and to the protection of the tax-payers, viz.: First, that at least one branch of the City Legislature shall be elected by the city at large, so as to secure in it that class of men for whom the majority of the entire population of the city can be induced to vote; and, second, that they shall be so selected that each party shall know beforehand that the candidate it nominates will be surely elected, so that the strife will no longer be between parties, but between men, and shall be determined by their personal character and merits. We believe that if the two political parties knew that their respective candidates were sure to be elected, their conventions would nominate their best men, and the strife would be in each convention to secure such men. We also believe that the class of men who would poll most votes in a population of 300,000 would invariably be a higher and honester class than that which would secure the nominations or votes of a ward. This principle has been tried in our Federal Government, and with perfect success. The American Senate, with all its drawbacks, is still the ablest and most dignified legislative body in the world.

We trust our State and city Legislatures will take up this question vigorously, lay the axe at the root of the tree, reorganize our City Council, and lay the basis of a substantial reform. At the same time, let the present irresponsible system of independent departments be cleared away. We have now virtually five city governments, clothed with full powers to spend money, and none of them under any inducement to stop expenditures. There can be no unity, order, or economy in this respect, unless all these departments, of Police and Fire, Public Works, Education, and Health, are made subordinate to the Mayor and Council. To this end, they should be appointed and removed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Council. This is the national model, and [illegible] we now have 45,000 federal officers and employes, there is never any doubt as to who is responsible for their misconduct.

THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.

The Hon. C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, has just been tried in the District of Columbia for bigamy. The allegation was that he was married in Florida a number of years ago, and that within a year past he was married in South Carolina. Both wives were present, and the persons who performed the marriage ceremonies in both cases were also present. The second marriage was admitted. The proof of the first marriage was that of the officer who, as clerk of one Court, issued the license, and a Judge of another Court performed the ceremony, and who knew both parties, and was intimate with them [illegible] years after the marriage. So far, so good. But the defence was that the accused was never married to the supposed first wife, and, to establish this fact, the lady herself was called to the stand. Here then comes into operation one of the incongruities of the law of evidence. The theory of the law is that a man and wife are so indissolubly connected that the wife is not a competent witness for or against her husband in any legal proceeding, except in a suit for divorce, or some other action in which they are opposing parties. It was objected that the prosecution had proved, by a competent witness, that these persons had been married, and, therefore, that the witness could not testify in this case, even to prove that she was not so married. The competency of the witness depended upon the fact whether she had been married or not, and of that fact it was claimed she ought to have the best knowledge. The magistrate who performed the ceremony might or might not be mistaken as to the dates and circumstances; he might even err in identifying one or other of the parties; but the woman could not be either ignorant or forgetful of the fact that she had been married, particularly when the number of husbands assigned to her did not exceed one. If she never had been married, she was, of course, a competent witness, and the fact upon which her competency depended was necessarily better known to herself than to any other person. The court refused to let her testify. It is immaterial whether the woman would have sworn to the truth or not; the absurdity of the law, as it stands, is in the fact that a third person was allowed to prove a marriage which they both denied had ever taken place.

The jury, after hearing this evidence of the marriage, would have been under no obligation to believe her statement, if rendered improbable by all the facts and circumstances; but the accused was entitled to it for what it was worth, particularly as it was in relation to a fact of which no other person could have the same knowledge as herself. The jury failed to agree, eleven of the twelve desiring to convict, believing that the persons were in fact married, though both of them denied it.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW OF OHIO.

Three systems of temperance laws have been tried in various States. The first is the prohibitory plan, known as the "Maine law," which has proven a failure by reason of the impossibility of enforcing it in any section or district of country where the temperance sentiment was not strongly in the ascendant. Where nearly everybody practised total abstinence, the Maine law was rigidly enforced; but where a majority, or large minority, indulged in the use of stimulating beverages, the law was disregarded and remains a dead letter. Thus, where it was not needed it was maintained, but where it was most needed it was nullified.

The second scheme of prohibition is merely the Maine law "in spots," and is known by the name of "local option." Instead of enacting a prohibitory law for a whole State, a law is passed empowering each county, township, or other municipality, by popular vote, to adopt the Maine law, and enforce it—if it can—by the aid of the courts and constabulary. But, if they get tired of the law, the voters have the right at the next annual municipal election to repeal it. The objection to this system is its inefficiency. It forbids tippling in temperance districts, where few or none indulge; but is not in force where the taste for liquor prevails and where the evils of intemperance exist. Hence it is of little practical value.

The third is the license system, which simply seeks to derive a revenue from the sale of spirits and to restrain to a small extent the rowdy character of the worst doggeries. The people of Ohio are now trying a fourth system, which promises to prove exceedingly useful. The peculiarity of the law is that it secures popular support everywhere, and is entirely free from all partisan entanglements. No demagogue can get into office by opposing it, or strengthen his party by assailing it, and it is impossible, even in communities most afflicted by drunkenness, to array popular hostility against it. It is self-enforcing. There is no trouble in finding courts and juries that will inflict its penalties, or persons to prosecute violators of its provisions. While it will not eradicate the evils of the liquor traffic, it may greatly mitigate them. The leading provisions of the Ohio law are these—and we may say, in this connection, that it was enacted by the votes of both political parties.

1. It prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and makes it the duty of grand juries to indict, and of public prosecutors to bring to trial, all rum-sellers who furnish liquor to children, or persons under age.

2. It prohibits the sale of liquors to adult persons who are habitually intoxicated.

3. (And this is the backbone of the law.) It makes every grog-seller, and every real estate owner who furnishes a tenement for the sale of liquors, personally responsible for all damage or loss occasioned by the intoxication of their joint victims. It treats the landlord and his rum-vending tenant as partners, to the extent of holding both responsible for the mischief they do. The provision reads:

"Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person, property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of such intoxication, habitual or otherwise, shall have a right of action against both the person who sold the liquor and the landlord who owns the premises on which the sale was made."

4. Exemplary as well as actual damages may be recovered; and suits may be commenced before Justices of the Peace where the damages claimed do not exceed $200; for larger amounts, in the Circuit Courts.

5. Any fine levied upon a rum-seller for violation of the act becomes a lien on the premises until paid; and judgment obtained by a wife, widow, or parent for damages against a rum-seller, is also a lien on the premises occupied by him, in whole or in part, and said premises shall be sold to pay such fine in case of default.

The act only went into force nine or ten months ago, but one can hardly open an Ohio local paper without finding a report of some wife, widow, or mother bringing suit or obtaining judgment against doggery-keepers for pecuniary damages growing out of their traffic. Rum-sellers are becoming more careful as to whom they fill with fusel oil whiskey and benzine, and a material abatement of drunkenness is already visible in various portions of the State. In very many localities an end has been put to whiskey-selling by means of this law. Recently, in a single village in Central Ohio, fifteen grog-sellers voluntarily put up their shutters and permanently went out of business, and are now giving their time and attention to less baneful and more productive pursuits. They were persuaded to do this upon learning that numerous suits were about being brought against them by persons who had suffered loss by their traffic in drunkenness. In all parts of the State of Ohio landlords are becoming circumspect as to renting their premises for doggery purposes, and in many instances offer to cancel back rent dues, on condition that their tenants stop selling liquor to women's husbands, and widow's sons, lest they be made to smart in damages for the mischief done, as partners in the business.

At first the rum-sellers stoutly resisted the law, claiming that it was unconstitutional, and in violation of their vested rights. But the courts have taught them their mistake. The validity of the law has been upheld in every case, and no appeal has been sustained. The juries never fail to give exemplary damages when the proof justifies it; and it is not necessary to pack juries, either, to obtain verdicts against the rum-sellers and landlords who divide their gains. Juries composed of men who drink more or less liquor themselves are found to be as inexorable and determined to enforce the law as the teetotalers. With a woman for a plaintiff, and a ruined husband or son for a victim, the courts and juries of Ohio never fail to make the rum-vender pay "smart money" for the injury he has committed.

It was only the other day that the widow of a physician recovered $2,500 damages against the liquor-seller who had plied her husband with whiskey until he sank into a drunkard's grave, leaving her, in rags and beggary, to support herself and wretched orphans. In another case a widow recovered $1,800 from a rum-seller for the loss of her son, who died of delirium tremens—the defendant having furnished the liquor that killed him. Since the success that has attended prosecutions in Ohio, under this law, has become known, and the beneficent effects therefrom are being made manifest, various Legislatures, that of Illinois among others, are seriously considering the advisability of adopting the Ohio law. It is exceedingly popular in that State. The women enthusiastically defend and uphold it, and only the self-interested or degraded class of men venture to say a word against it. Even the more respectable kind of liquor-dealers support the law. It is the only temperance law that was ever enacted in Ohio which was found to fulfil the expectations of its friends, and to inspire its enemies with fear and dismay.

We adverted, the other day, to the danger of the example of such prominent Congressmen as Messrs. Banks and Butler, who blackguard their personal enemies so freely and use language so undignified and intemperate in the halls of Congress as if they were discussing matters in a club or bar-room. The appropriateness of our caution was shown on Thursday, when Mr. Johnson, of California, a gentleman who has been little heard in the forum, had occasion to debate the West Point question a little. Having some feeling in the matter, and having studied the Massachusetts models of eloquence, he could not, of course, stop his harangue until he had branded everybody on the other side of the case as liars, and pronounced the records of West Point made up on a "false examination, and as false as hell; as false as the false and malignant heart of the scoundrel who made it." The gentleman from California is getting along very well with his lesson. His words are fine, and a little more skill in handling them will place him high on the list of public speakers.

THE "LITTLE CHURCH" MANIA.

All the famous buildings of history, from Solomon's Temple to the House that Jack Built, are now under eclipse from that celebrated edifice, the "Little Church Around the Corner." Whatever topics of general interest may now be claiming the public ear, the "Little Church Around the Corner" is in everybody's mouth, and there is no room for much else. In other words, the "Little Church Around the Corner" has the floor, and no other subjects are in order.

And what is the matter with the "Little Church Around the Corner," anyhow? Has it too little cupola, or too much mortgage, or any of those other defects and redundancies which usually bring churches into notice, in connection with subscription papers, benefit concerts, and mite societies? The curious reader who may make these inquiries may assure himself at once that no such every-day circumstance as these could arouse a millionth part of the enthusiasm which exists on the Little Church question. This is what is the matter:

A favorite old actor, named Holland, who happened to be much respected by his fellow-actors, died, and his friends desired to bury him in good shape. The deceased person, having enjoyed no church connections, and his friends having no prejudices on religious subjects, went to the nearest church, as they would have done to the nearest apothecary shop, in an emergency. This happened to be the church of the Rev. Mr. Sabine. They requested that holy man to furnish his professional services and his church for the emergency. Whereupon the Rev. Mr. Sabine declined to open his sanctuary for the purpose, but would go to the house of the deceased and give them a first-class service. This was not acceptable, as the actors desired to bury their esteemed comrade with all the ceremony available. Mr. Joseph Jefferson, one of the committee who waited upon the Rev. Mr. Sabine, inquired, in a manner which must have been extremely sarcastic, if the Rev. Mr. Sabine knew any church where they would do such a thing as give an actor Christian burial. The Rev. Mr. Sabine then referred the disciples of Thespis to the church around the corner—that of the Rev. Dr. Houghton—as being likely to accommodate the applicants. Whereupon, it is said, Mr. Jefferson exclaimed, "All honor to the little church around the corner!" The exclamation has passed into history, along with Wellington's "Up guards, and at them;" Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," and other satisfactory fictions, and it matters little whether Jefferson ever said it or not.

So the Rev. Dr. Houghton conducted the funeral, which was a great success; and not only this, but so notorious did the affair become, and so culpable did the conduct of the reverend Sabine appear, that a great popular excitement has been created, and there is no end of benefits and testimonials on the subject—actors and managers burying old tomahawks to co-operate with each other in aiding the widow, the family, the distant relatives of George Holland—the Rev. Dr. Houghton—anybody, so that they may thereby plunge a dagger in the vitals of Sabine. The print-shop windows are full of views of the "Little Church Around the Corner," and the newspapers are full of the views of that church's disciples. Every music publisher has out a piece of sheet music, fresh from the press, and embellished with a romantic church, with an unmistakable "corner" in the foreground. The only remaining phases of the sensation yet to be introduced are the "Little Church Around the Corner" polka, the "Little Church Around the Corner" perfumery, the "Little Church Around the Corner" hat (gothic), and the "Little Church Around the Corner" cathartic pills. Probably, the largest funeral fee ever collected was the $2,000 which went forward, yesterday, to the Rev. Dr. Houghton from his admirers in Chicago—the proceeds of the Opera House benefit, from which thousands were turned away for lack of standing room.

Of course, there is a reason for all this enthusiasm. It is, unquestionably, the widespread and deeply-felt desire to rebuke what *seems* an exhibition of bigotry and exclusiveness on the part of the clergyman who declined to receive the remains of an actor into his church. Mr. Sabine has made an explanation of the affair which has, we believe, satisfied his friends that he was not unreasonable in his course nor offensive in his manner toward the actors; that he had preached a sermon against the drama, and felt that he would be stultifying that effort by giving an ostentatious funeral to an actor, etc., etc. The popularly-received version, however, places him in a different light, and has resulted in the contribution of an independent fortune to the widow of Holland, at the expense of much odium for Sabine, and corresponding glory for Houghton. Whether the last-named divine accepts or not the extraordinary offering which has been tendered him from Chicago—his church being already wealthy, and his own salary ample, and his feeling toward his brother clergyman of the same faith "around the corner" both friendly and cordial—he will, doubtless, accept the spirit which contributes it as an unmistakable disposition to encourage a broad Christian charity toward all mankind.

Richard Smith, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writes to that paper from Washington City, that it is probable that Postmaster General Creswell will shortly retire from the Cabinet. He says:

"Creswell, until lately, has been esteemed a good officer. His opposition to the franking abuses made him many enemies in Congress, but against these he was sustained by the President. The exposure of the Chorpenning claim, however, has placed him under a cloud. This was unquestionably a great swindle, and the fact that Creswell's former law partner resigned his position in the Post Office Department to prosecute the claim tells with wonderful effect against Creswell. It is true, Congress passed a bill requiring this claim to be settled precisely as it was adjusted, but still Earle must have known that it was a swindle, and it should not have been left for a Sixth Auditor to discover the rascality and stop it. Under the circumstances, Creswell ought to resign, and I think he will do so at no distant day."

Now that the French Assembly has resorted to Thiers as a means of mollifying all hostile parties in France, it is to be hoped that peace will soon follow. This is rendered the more desirable, for that there is to be war in Arkansas right away, and one war at a time is enough. The trouble in Arkansas arises from a superfluity of Governors, Messrs. Clayton and Johnson having found it impracticable for more than one of them to occupy the chair of State at the same time. They propose to fight it out, and Johnson, who claims to have lawfully come into the Gubernatorial chair, is about to call out the militia to support his claim. This is all quite a matter of course, for, in Arkansas, a quarrel without bloodshed is no quarrel at all.

THE OGDEN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The writer of the article in THE TRIBUNE of the 16th, on the Ogden Canal through the Mud Lake district, was probably not fully advised on the subject. Mr. Ogden has for many years contemplated the development of that project, and would have consummated it long ago had not more important matters fully engrossed his attention. When here last fall he arranged with other property-holders on the route, and executed a contract with Messrs. Fox & Howard to commence the work last fall, and to dredge through to the Desplaines by the 1st of March, 1871, expecting that the overflowing floods of the Desplaines would widen the channel over 100 feet, and increase its depth fifteen or twenty feet most of the way, and, by dredging out the clay remaining, make the branch navigable to the Desplaines, at a cost of over a million dollars less than the cost of digging and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

He proposes building a dyke across the low lands on the east bank of the Desplaines, with proper head-gates, to prevent further overflow of the Desplaines, and connecting Riverside and the Summit with a fine driveway, and making the dock property along the route available for manufacturing purposes, having within the past two years demonstrated that he can transport Lake Superior ores and place them on the docks at one dollar per ton, and make a handsome profit. And he proposes to complete the work without a subsidy from Congress, or the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. The Board of Public Works need not take any summary action about objectionable sediment from that direction. They should have sought its construction years ago as an auxiliary for cleansing the river at each freshet in the Desplaines.

OBSERVER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1871.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

The "Little Church" Benefit.

Some of the Lessons which it has Taught.

The Actor

In His New Relations to the Public.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The benefit of the "Little Church" is over, and let us all congratulate ourselves, and the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it, and the church for whose benefit it was given, that it was an unprecedented success in every particular; that it passed off without an unpleasant feature; and that it attracted the largest and one of the most respectable audiences ever assembled in Chicago. I look upon this benefit as the most important event which has ever happened in our world of amusement, because a grand moral significance attaches to it in a double sense.

1. It was an emphatic protest to that bigotry and bondage—a portion of the pulpit which recognizes goodness only when it is stamped by the private seal of its own fixing. The Pharisee evidently did not die when his sect was dissolved. He still lives among us, still broadens his phylacteries, still prays on the street corners, and still thanks God that he is not as the publican. I presume that he will still live on, trying to breathe a different air from the rest of humanity; that he will pass by on the other side to avoid the wounded Samaritan; and that when he dies he will go off in an odor of Pharisaic sanctity across lots to avoid the multitude on the travelled road, taking with him his Pharisaic equipments and refreshments, which Peter will request him to leave outside the walls. When you attend a masked ball, you know, you have to show your real face at the door before you can go in; and Peter would be a very careless doorkeeper if he did not demand to see the real face of every person applying for admission. I fancy I can see the disgust in Peter's face as our Pharisee comes up to the gate and says, with a bland smile and sanctimonious wave of the hand: "I am Rev. So-and-So, pastor, rector, or priest of such and such a church. I wore the prescribed garments, performed the prescribed ceremonies, defended the doctrines, disputed the heresies, maintained the dogmas, never omitted a word in the service, and never deviated a hair's breadth from the rubric, and I should prefer a front seat." Whereupon Peter says: "We don't have any use, up here, for ceremonies, creeds, doctrines, heresies, dogmas, services, or rubrics, and the front seats are specially reserved for those poor souls who were not known in your world because they suffered so much. I think I can get you a seat, however, if you are willing to sit beside a woman who was taken in adultery, or a thief who died on the cross, or some of the sinners that were out in the highway, provided, sir, that you can make it quite plain that you have led a good life, as far as you knew how; that you have done good to all men, and recognized the sorrows and necessities of suffering humanity, and relieved them as your Lord and Master did when on earth."

I have carefully examined every detail in the conduct of Rev. Mr. Sabine, and I can see no apology for his unmanly and unchristian act. The only apology which he has offered, or attempted to offer, is that it would be a violation of the rubric to perform the rites of Christian burial at the funeral of George Holland, the actor. Any child knows that this is the lamest apology possible. Actors have been buried from Episcopal Churches in numerous instances. It is not long since the lamented Burnett was buried from Trinity Church, in this city, by Rev. Mr. Sullivan, and does anyone suppose that Bishop Whitehouse, with his keen scent, would have missed the violation of the north-north-western half of the remotest end of the least important form in his church? The Episcopal form of service is elastic enough to meet each and every case, provided the man who administers that service has the disposition to stretch it. The unkind, unmanly refusal of Mr. Sabine to accede to Mr. Jefferson's request and the sneering manner in which that refusal was conveyed admit of no excuse and sufficiently fix the character of the man. And, on the other hand, I see no special reason why we should go into raptures over the conduct of Rev. Mr. Houghton, who only did his duty, unless it be that in the light of contrast, and in view of the scarcity of men who have courage to do their duty, his act gains a new significance. The rather weak defence of Mr. Sabine by Rev. Mr. Powers, of this city, does not help the matter at all, because Mr. Powers misapprehended the character of the benefit. It was not given because the Little Church was in need of money. It was not given as an act of charity. It was the only way in which the actors in this city could express their thankfulness, and the only way in which they could vindicate the dignity of their profession, for every lady and gentleman connected with the stage must have felt themselves personally insulted in the barbarous conduct of Mr. Sabine. The actors themselves took no such view of the case, for, in their letter sent with the draft, they expressly desire the church to use the money in whatever good way it should see fit. The sudden notoriety which Mr. Sabine and Mr. Houghton have obtained will of course speedily subside, but the great lesson taught by the event will not. It has proved that religious bigotry may be carried too far, but that it cannot be done without meeting with a stern rebuke. It has proved that there is a strong public sentiment against that of every description. It has proved that a man's profession can no longer weigh against him, provided he is a man who honestly does his duty; and will Mr. Powers, or any other defender of Mr. Sabine, tell me why Mr. Holland's profession should have been counted against him? Is it because there have been bad men in it? Then by the same rule condemn your own profession, for there have been bad men in it. Because there are quacks, shall we have no more doctors? Because there are counterfeiters, shall we have no more money? Because there are unprincipled grocers, shall we have no more sugar or flour? Because there are black sheep in the pulpit shall we have no more preaching? Because there are bad men on the stage, shall we do away with the drama? "But the stage is all rotten," say the defenders. "But the stage is not all rotten," say I. That assertion of yours grows out of wilful ignorance. "But the number of unprincipled people on the stage is larger than in any other profession," say the defenders. "But it is *not* larger," say I. "Call off the names from the stage, if you desire, and I will call off the names from the pulpit, and match you man for man. I will give you the benefit of your large congregations and match you woman for woman, and if I do not have the largest balance when the calling is done, I will agree to sit twice a week under the dullest minister in town and attend evening meetings besides." The individual does not stand for the profession either on the stage or in the pulpit. If you condemn the one you must condemn the other, for the fundamental purpose of each is ennobling; and the two combined, as they should be, would be the most powerful agencies in the world for elevating and purifying man. Rev. J. F. W. Ware, pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, Baltimore, delivered a very sensible and broad-spirited sermon, on Sunday last, on the subject, "May I Go to the Theatre?" Among other things he said: "The more Christians go to the theatre, the more Christian will it be. If we all endeavor to raise the social tone, to encourage a grand art and make its noblest impersonations welcome and desirable, we shall be doing the best thing we can for it, for ourselves, for the public, and make it sure that in the incoming future the theatre shall stand side by side, hand in hand, with the press and the pulpit in the elevation of popular taste and the teaching of Christian morality." You will very well remember that I have taken this position more than once in the defence of the actors in our great world of amusement, and I am glad at last to see the same argument come from the pulpit.

2. Above and beyond all this, however, the benefit for the little church round the corner has a significance which pleases me more than the censure of one man or the laudation of another. That benefit marked a complete revolution in the relations of the actor and the public. Hitherto the actor has been under a ban as rigid as that which rested upon the poor knight and minnesinger, Tannhaeuser. Society ostracized him. Good people turned away from him, as the peasant girls turned away from Marguerite. What is called "good society" barred him from its doors. Children were warned against him. It was nothing that he might be an honest, exemplary man, doing his duty faithfully, and supporting his family. He was an actor, and that term implied a combination of Don Juan, Bristol Bill, Caligula, Mephistopheles, Toodles, Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard, and Bill Sikes. He was the only living representative of all the cardinal vices—the only man upon the green earth who had not a single virtue. His antecedents were too low, and his prospects too deplorable, to admit him into society, and consequently he could only associate with those of his kind, only live with those of his kind, only marry those of his kind. A Jew's quarter was established for him in every city, and, like the Jew, sufferance was his badge. The theatre was looked upon as the gateway to hell. Plays were so many orgies of its occupants. The stage taught nothing but immorality. Those who attended were only the low and the vicious. Blasphemy, intemperance, and lust were supposed to be the concomitants, if not the motives, of every performance. The pulpit knew no worse preparation for life, and good mothers warned their children, conscientiously enough, that they would rather see them in their graves than in the theatre. The actor found himself an Ishmael. Every man's hand was against him. He was snubbed, shunned, and ignored, and naturally enough he grew to hate society. It did not add to his contentment that his life was one of constant labor, and, unless he had talent, one of poorly paid drudgery. It is only the few who can rise, and their only advantage was in the matter of salary. They did not rise in the scale of public morals with their rise in the profession. Some gave way under the pressure, and others labored on sullenly and morosely; all leading a toilsome life, performing never-ending tasks, and all smarting under this sense of unjust persecution. Suddenly there is a revolution. An unkind act has caused a complete revulsion of feeling, and touched a hitherto dormant chord of sympathy. The sneer of that New York minister has brought the actor face to face with society, and he finds thousands of hands outstretched to welcome him, and thousands of voices protesting against the indignity offered to one of his profession who could not resent it—whose honest heart was forever still—whose soul had gone to Him who alone can give judgment—whose wife and children, for whom he had labored so long and so faithfully, did not deserve this sneering sting, this cruel blow in the hour of their most poignant sorrow. The great public rose as one man, and cried shame, and from one end of the country to the other came expressions of sympathy in every possible manner. The public press, without an exception, rebuked the unmanly deed, and the public itself hastened to place the family of the deceased actor beyond the fear of want, which otherwise they might have felt, suffering at once the double curse of obloquy and poverty. When honest, plain Jo Jefferson blessed God for the Little Church around the corner, and its minister, who had dared to do his duty regardless of Big Church censure, he woke an applause such as he had never known to follow his grandest personations. From that moment the relations of the actor and the public changed.

The actor now has the public respect and sympathy. What is his plain duty? Simply to keep it. It is his own fault if he loses it. Let him so conduct himself as to give no offence. Let the theatre be purged also of what will give offence. Let it minister to the better tastes, and thus fill its proper sphere in the world of art. Its influence is tremendous, and, if wielded in the proper direction, it becomes a great public educator. It is the duty of both manager and actor to labor with this end in view, and it is the duty of the public to support them in it. The public need not feel afraid that the dramatic profession cannot fill its new place in society. Unbeknown to it, the profession has always embraced estimable and cultivated ladies and gentlemen qualified to fill any station with ease and grace. Each will learn from the other something to mutual advantage. I congratulate the actor that the stage, so richly endowed with the memories of great artists like Kemble, Garrick, and Siddons, and so brilliantly sustained at the present day by the great names and personations of Kean, Matthews, Cushman, Fechter, Janauschek, Booth, Jefferson, Seebach, Raabe, and others, has at last taken its proper position and gained the respect and sympathy of the public.

I find in an English paper the following brief paragraph: "Madame Parepa-Rosa presented Carl Rosa with a son at London on the 28th of January. It did not live." All lovers of music will regret this, for the kindliness and affection in her nature, and her strong desire that her great name should be perpetuated in the world of music, will extend to her a hearty sympathy in her bereavement.

I am requested to announce that there will be a grand charity ball at the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, February 22, for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital, and that, to accommodate those who desire to attend and kick up something for the benefit of the homœopathic sufferers, the Cottage Grove cars will run every half-hour until half-past 2. Every dance, except the St. Vitus dance, will be allowed, and the jolly prescribers of the little pellets will, on this occasion, administer entertainment in allopathic doses.

Before pronouncing my benediction, do not forget the Opera House Art Gallery reception on Monday evening. The whole house will be thrown open, and pictures, flowers, music, statuary, and dancing will be the attractions. As Lent is at hand, when we shall all have to go into sackcloth and ashes and fool away our time trying to repent of this winter's sins, we cannot afford to lose the few opportunities left for mild forms of depravity.

PEREGRINE PICKLE.

NEW YORK.

Gaieties on the Eve of Lent.

Mrs. Governor Morgan's Day-Reception—Some of the Costumes Worn on the Occasion.

The Charity and Liederkranz Balls.

Social Traps for the British High Commissioners.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

THE LENTEN FASHION.

We are fast approaching the season when the gay world is supposed to robe itself in sackcloth and ashes. It is the fashion to keep Lent, and that is the reason why it is done; for, if it were not the fashion, why should our Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and Congregational women all rush their entertainments into the few weeks allotted to the winter gayeties of a great city, to have it all over by Ash Wednesday? The truth is, that you and I, although we don't, in the least, believe in Apostolic succession, have got to finish up all our gayety, now and then, for the sake of being in the fashion—"play pretend," as the children would say, keeping Lent. In religion, as in all else, we are what we seem to be.

DAY-RECEPTIONS.

The day-receptions have assumed such startling proportions, that the ladies declare that they have had but very little chance to air their party dresses this winter, except at the Charity Ball, and one or two balls given by private individuals at Delmonico's. There have been ten to twenty receptions every day—more than one can, by any possibility, attend. One of the most recherché and elegant, recently given, was at the residence of Governor Edwin D. Morgan, just before he and Mrs. Morgan went to Washington to pay their visit to the White House, and where, rumor says, they are to remain after March—as Secretary of State. Governor Morgan has a large double house, and had five rooms thrown open on the first floor. In the large, square hall was a band of music; flowers hung and were fastened everywhere; and the scene that greeted you as the howling storm was shut out (for it took place on the day of one of our worst storms this winter) was one of great brilliancy. Mrs. Morgan was in a magnificent black velvet, trimmed with point lace. On her head was a very beautiful coiffure of point lace and pansies, fastened on with diamond pins, solitaires; and a diamond necklace completed the dress. She had, receiving with her, her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Jr., in a tea rose silk, trimmed with point d'Alençon lace, headed with the most magnificent embroidery of pansies in all shades of blue, from the lightest to the darkest. Diamonds and opals, as jewels, completed this very elegant costume. One of the most striking toilettes worn that day was a rich garnet silk trimmed with gray silk; and the sash, composed of gray silk, reaching to the bottom of the skirt, was worn at the side, as the present style of coat-tail has entirely banished it from the back of the waist. The dresses of the ladies wearing this toilette have created much comment this winter, as being more novel and elegant than any others that have been seen. Another very striking costume was a soft gray corded silk; the skirt *demi-trane*; at the bottom of it a narrow bias ruffle three inches wide; a straight flounce six inches deep; and immediately on the edge of that, another bias ruffle of three inches. There were two standing ruffles, and a band of chinchilla fur, as a heading to the flounce. The waist, which fitted to perfection, was very short on the shoulders; the sleeve cut out and put in much as a gentleman's coat-sleeve. The waist was made something in the corset style, with the addition of a little, full-plaited coat-tail just in the centre of the back. The drapery was all trimmed with ruffles of silk and bands of chinchilla. A simple black lace bonnet was worn with this costume, which, for elegance, has not been surpassed this winter.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Charity Ball was the place where magnificent evening dresses were seen. You know this is our fashionable public ball, and as it is the only place where people of wealth, belonging to different circles in society, can show each other their fine clothes, the display is something startling. If I were to give you my opinion, based merely upon a view from a proscenium-box that night, I should write you that every woman in New York had at least $100,000 worth of diamonds and point lace. One of the most remarkable dresses (I cannot, in candor, say it was in good taste) was made, at a cost of $2,000, by a celebrated firm here. The waist and underskirt were composed of black velvet, trimmed with point *appliqué* lace. The corsage was cut Pompadour. The overskirt, which was of marigold-colored satin, had two square sashes, one over the other. They were all trimmed with lace, bunches of orange-colored flowers, trailing vines of autumn leaves, and, then, at intervals, three orange-colored ostrich feathers in bunches. One of the very prettiest dresses, worn by a young lady, was a rose-colored silk, of the most exquisite shade, with a crape overdress of the same color, very *bouffant*, and caught up with wreaths of white water lilies and pink rose-buds. A beautiful trailing vine over her shoulder, and one in her hair, completed this most exquisite juvenile toilette. There is a current story that one of the owners of the Erie Railroad (you will understand who I mean without my mentioning his name), whose morals are not very highly appreciated in New York, made application for a proscenium box for the ball, offering two hundred dollars for it, but the managers felt compelled to decline the pleasure of having his numerous female friends adorn one of their large boxes; so solitary and alone he wandered through that gay throng of lovely women. His diamonds were very bright, his moustache waxed to perfection; but all was to no purpose; there he was—alone. I understand that he threatens the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital that they shall not have their ball at the academy another year, as he intends to purchase the building.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BAL MASQUE.

The great *bal masque* of the season, the Liederkranz, took place on Tuesday evening. The Liederkranz balls are always gotten up with great elegance, and they have a well-merited reputation. The procession, which is the feature of the evening, is always of a comic character, comprehending the leading historical and public events of the day. There were admirable caricatures of great personages, mixed up in ludicrous confusion with living trophies of the war. There were fat cooks, representing Paris in her palmy days, and then lean and starving ones, with a *menu* composed of dogs, cats, rats, and such delicacies. Great care is taken by the members of the society to keep out all objectionable characters, and while the license of a *masque* is always very great, this, for a great public ball, is always managed so well that the most fastidious need not be offended.

A DISPLAY AT STEWART'S.

A. T. Stewart has been having a grand evening display of dress and other materials. The management of the goods reflected great credit on the taste and skill of those who gave such an Alhambra-like gorgeousness to the scene. A view from the second floor was quite bewildering in its splendors, and at every turn one discovered some new fabrics, gracefully arranged. There are fourteen different departments on the second floor, each one of which is a specialty. There was a motley crowd roaming around, who made their way only with much elbowing and pushing.

THE BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

Some of our fashionables are preparing a net in which to catch Earl de Grey and the other titled members of the High Commission, for the purpose of entertaining them before they go to Washington. You know that it is a great thing, in this country, to catch men with high-sounding names and titles. Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, who has been in the city for a few days past, has had many requests made him that dinners shall be accepted for them. Last winter the feeling ran very high, during the week which Prince Arthur spent here, between those who were fortunate enough to secure him for a dinner or evening party, and those who could not get him. It was thought that Fifth avenue would have to be widened to admit the grandeur of a certain lady who had been so highly honored as to have him at her dinner-table.

ERA.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings of the Constituent Assembly.

Thiers Chosen President of the French Republic.

The New Government Recognized by England, Austria, and Italy.

The German Crown Prince Opposed to the Entry of His Army into Paris.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the Assembly to-day Keller presented a declaration bearing the signatures of Haut and Bas Rhine, Meurth and Moselle, protesting, in behalf of the inhabitants of those departments, against the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from France. The proposal of Keller was referred to a committee, who subsequently submitted a report expressing the strongest sympathy with the people of Alsace and Lorraine, and directing that the declaration of Keller be spread upon the records of the Assembly and referred to the French negotiators, when they come to treat with Prussia.

The Assembly conferred the Executive power of the Government upon M. Thiers.

Keller, in a speech, adjured his colleagues to proclaim their inviolable attachment to Alsace and Lorraine. A majority of the Chamber appeared disposed to delay the consideration of the subject until to-morrow, but Thiers strongly insisted on its immediate consideration, saying the Chamber must, on its own responsibility, clearly declare its wishes upon this question. [illegible] on motion of Keller, and the sitting was subsequently suspended.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—In the National Assembly to-day, President Grévy read a letter from Thiers announcing his acceptance, with the new Ministers, in the Assembly on Sunday. Rochefort protested against the display of military force around the Chamber. During the debate upon the declaration, M. Keller, in committee, yesterday, and General Chanzy and Billiart each declared defensive war could, if necessary, be successfully prosecuted. The number of Deputies in attendance to-day exceeds six hundred.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.—Immediately after the vote in the Assembly, yesterday, the English, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors officially visited Thiers and recognized the French Government.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 16, via LONDON, Feb. 18.—Notes of the Bank of France for 20 francs, printed on parchment, have been issued, and those for 25 francs are to be withdrawn.

RETURNED TO PARIS.

Many members of the diplomatic corps have returned to Paris.

The German Crown Prince, Frederick William, is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into this city.

Coal is arriving in plenty, but there is no gas.

The journals say that if the National Assembly consents to dismemberment, the Parisian delegation will protest and withdraw.

Baron Rothschild goes to London to convey the thanks of the people of Paris for contributions of food made by the former city.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Lille despatch, to-day, says the Prussians made a demand for the taxes assessed on the city of Sedan for the last quarter of 1870. The municipality only acceded to threats, and were obliged to contract a loan of 110,000 francs to satisfy the demand.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The *North German Gazette* of to-day says the election of an Orleanist to the Presidency of the Republic would imply a speedy renewal of anarchy in France, and prevent reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being sworn enemies of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—During the debate in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone recapitulated the negotiations at St. Petersburg, which he said had been [illegible] upon Lord Lyons's withdrawal. He (Gladstone) believed that magnanimity on the part of the Germans would benefit not only the French, but Germany itself. The subject here dropped, and a discussion ensued upon the naval administration, during which Mr. Gladstone again addressed the House, in defence of the Admiralty, asserting that during the Childers administration [illegible] were at the same time secured.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the Foreign Department that the French Assembly, having voted almost unanimously the appointment of Thiers as Chief Executive, pending the decision of France upon definite institutions, he has announced verbally to Thiers the recognition of the government by England.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN PEABODY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The examination of Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and his mates, Bartlett T. Mays and Henry T. Shields, charged with inflicting cruel and inhuman punishment upon sailors while on the voyage from Liverpool, began this morning before United States Commissioner Shields. The testimony showed the most revolting tortures ever practiced, and that the men were exposed to severe cold until nearly frozen. In one instance the finger of one of them dropped off, being frost-bitten.

CUBAN MATTERS.

[illegible] Grand Jury have indicted General Jordan, Cuban leader, for violating the neutrality laws. [illegible] the District Attorney exhibited to the grand jury a number of commissions to Cuban officers, which he alleged were issued by General Jordan.

CORRECTION.

The statement that a suit was commenced against the New York National Exchange Bank, by Assistant District Attorney Emerson, to recover penalties for not making correct returns of their dividends, is an error.

ARRIVED.

The City of Manchester, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE STORM.

The southeast wind and rain storm, which continued throughout the night and this morning, together with the flood caused by the melting of snow, partially inundated the city, particularly the East and North River sides. At high water—3 a. m.—the tide had reached a height in the East River that has not been witnessed, it is said, in many years. This is particularly the case around the Fulton Market, which, in some places, could not be reached without wading to the knees in water.

ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred at the Staten Island ferry house to the ferry boat Middletown. While making her trip she was driven by wind and tide with such force against the bridge as to tear it away and almost entirely destroy it. With some difficulty the boat was made fast and the passengers landed. When the door was opened to permit those going down to the island the frame work of the bridge gave way, and the structure, iron work and all, came down with a crash, the timbers falling across the bow of the boat, carrying everything before it. The passengers were standing on board, and narrowly escaped death or being seriously injured.

THE MISSING TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The bark Trait de Union, from Port au Prince, via Myragone, February 8, reports no news at the time of sailing of the Tennessee.

MICHIGAN.

Decision in a Lumber Case—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—The great lumber suit of Mason & Davis vs. Newell, Beaumont & Co., of Muskegon, was decided on Monday by Judge Withey, of the United States Court for the Western District of this State. Appeal has been taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Rev. W. E. McLaren, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian church of this city, one of our most popular clergymen, has resigned. He came here from Peoria, Ill. It is said the church is greatly embarrassed pecuniarily, which has probably contributed to bringing about this result.

"F. B." IN REPLY TO "VIC."

The Marriage and Divorce Question—What Woman Wants and Man Ought to be.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I suppose you do not care to have the controversy between "Vic" and myself carried to any great extent in your columns. I feel, however, that justice to the position I have taken requires me to say a little more. Moreover, if I am a woman, as she seems to suspect, I want the last word. That is a woman's prerogative, you know.

There are several inaccuracies in quotation in the article under consideration, which all will see who have read both articles. We will take it for granted they are errors, and not intentional.

It seems to me that none of "Vic's" premises are tenable. In the first place, she has answered none of the arguments, and, secondly, her sarcasm has evidently run away with her logic.

As we are total strangers, I have nothing to judge by but what she has written. So, if I pick her article to pieces I hope I shall not be considered personal.

And now to my defense: I did not argue for divorce on [illegible] grounds, but I say most [illegible] that any vice or habit which is liable to be transmitted to children, to their detriment, is just cause for divorce. Sickness or misfortune would be no damper to a true affection, but shiftlessness or dissoluteness, carried to excess, might prove a very wet blanket. I did not claim divorce for "peevishness, parsimony, or cruelty," except the latter be carried to a dangerous point, when, as target-shooting is not part of a girl's education, and the laws of the land are plain on carrying deadly weapons, I think the law might be invoked to protect the victim. Juries of their peers—which women cannot have—are swift to acquit a man who shall shoot another whom he thinks has wounded his honor; whether they would be as lenient to a woman who should murder her husband, for a bruise or an injury given her in intoxication, remains to be seen, to say nothing of the inconvenience of carrying a baby in one arm while with the other she shoots its father.

I hold that the family, the world at large, would be better if all these matters were regulated by the State. A law that no man could marry without a stated and assured income—be it never so small; with hereditary taints or developed disease; addicted to intemperance in any particular; and under 25 years of age—the same to be equally applicable to women, with less age, perhaps, and minus the income clause—would do more to prevent infanticide, divorce, and the social evil, than all the highflown oratory or rhetorical flights of fancy, or strings of jingling adjectives ever heaped on the ideal man and woman.

A large percentage of women who seek divorce, do so, not because their husbands are "rheumatic or shiftless," nor because they "lawlessly lust after other women's husbands;" neither do they "seek happiness in this bitter remedy for worse evils."

A woman who has reached the point of asking a divorce from the man she has loved, who has lived to see her idol, whom she deemed a very god, turn to clay, even worse, to vile corruption; who has passed through the various phases of disenchantment, of suspicion, suspense, certainty of wounded affection, trampled love, outraged forgiveness, from concealed to open disgrace, the wavering from hope to despair, from love to loathing, from respect to disgust, from confidence to mistrust of every word—the woman, I say, who has suffered this, feels she has nothing left but a capacity to suffer and regret. [illegible] in many cases, because they have children already who are growing up vitiated by the example of their fathers, and, so long as they remain wives, they must continue to bear those unfortunate little ones, who are born not only to physical [illegible] mentally and morally perverted. It is from these unborn children that our dangerous classes are [illegible] hate to support. There is no law to prevent a man's claiming his marital rights, and a refusal to grant them gives [illegible] ground for divorce. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1871. F. B.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Miss Field's Lecture—Dickens as Author, Actor, and Man.

With Some Remarks About Disreputable Journalism and the Hero-Worshipper.

The last of the women agitators have come and gone. But, on second thought, the above expression is withdrawn and amended so as to read "the last of the female lecturers;" for Kate Field is not a woman agitator in the sense in which Stanton, Dickinson, Logan, Edgarton, and Swisshelm are agitators. She is simply an educated, cultivated, refined, and womanly woman, who speaks on a subject with which she is thoroughly familiar; and, albeit she is perhaps too thoroughly a hero-worshipper, she has many advantages over any woman who has ever spoken on a platform. Her lecture, last night, in Metropolitan Hall, was a success in point of numbers over any literary lecture which has been delivered by a woman during the present season, and the character of the attendance was far higher than has before been called out by a lecture for some time. And right here, before speaking of the lecture at all, it is a duty to call the attention of the public to an outrage on journalism and an insult to the lady and the managers of the course of lectures in which she forms a component, by the *Republican*, the representative of the cheap and nasty press in this city. It was the publication, on yesterday, of a full synopsis of Miss Field's lecture, taken from a Louisville paper, thus completely forestalling the lady herself in its delivery. The lecture was Miss Field's private property—certainly the production of her own brain; and, while protected by no copyright, it was no less a theft to have stolen it than it would have been to have taken a part of the receipts from her pocket, or from that of the managers who engaged her services. The meanness of the custom has not the palliation of "enterprise," for every other editor had the same chance to abuse his privileges that the editor of the *Republican* had.

The appearance of the stage, as prepared for Miss Field, was different from the usual bare boards and empty pulpit, and the change was certainly not for the worse. A carpet on the stage, a small stand covered with green and sustaining a basket of flowers, and an argand lamp with porcelain shade, were novelties to a lecture-room, and a suitable background would have transformed the hall into a very fair similitude of a parlor. On the left of the stand stood the speaker herself, dressed in pink with white lace at the neck and wrists, and with roses and leaves in her hair. After the applause which greeted her entrance had subsided, she stood for fully three minutes in waiting while the audience were getting disposed in order and settling themselves for a long session. The same method of dealing with the ladies who do not get the supper dishes washed in time to come in season, was a feature of Miss Field's lecture later on. In the latter case, after waiting fully ten minutes for the stragglers to assume seats, she quietly remarked: "I am sorry to have kept the audience waiting; but I do not think it was my fault on this occasion." The applause which greeted this statement showed where the audience thought the blame lay. Near the close of the lecture, when speaking in the most pathetic manner of Dicken's death, she was interrupted by a voice from the gallery, and quietly inquired, "Cannot that person be removed?" The "person," about a foot long, was promptly suppressed, and the lecturer proceeded in perfect calm. The lecture itself was preceded with a confession of hero-worship which it amply bore out. Hardly a sentence but had the name of Dickens, and hardly an adjective was spared to show the high appreciation in which she held his memory. He was brought forward as the model in nearly every relation of life; as author, actor, man. There was no author, except Shakespeare, that was to be compared to him, and the broad assertion was made that when he died England lost her greatest actor. As a man he was awarded the most perfect character ever given to a man upon the stage; and, in fact, the whole lecture was an evident search after something favorable which had not already been said. Some of these things were [illegible] familiar with the great author, was not prepared to enter so deeply into the peculiar interpretations of some passages of his works as the lecturer. For instance, some remarks that would have been deemed commonplace if uttered by one of the audience were instanced as evidences of sentiments that no one but an enthusiast could possibly have attached to them. In one or two cases this disposition was almost absurd; but, in the majority, the feeling of the audience was that of wonder that so little could mean so much when skilfully interpreted. The lecture was well written, and showed signs of much labor and a wonderful familiarity with the works of Dickens.

Miss Field's elocution is open to serious objections. She has great power of expression, both facial and lingual, and it is through this power that she produces all her effect; for her gestures are few and not the most graceful. At the same time, her delivery is not above reproach by any means. She has a way of using the tones expressive of the passions with great readiness and altogether too much freedom; but very often in the wrong place. For instance, she closes nearly every sentence, especially if it be long or complicated, with the cadence of voice which is used on the stage to express sorrow or sometimes pity. This is the serious defect in the lady's difficulty; and, did not the record contradict the fact, the supposition would be natural that it was the result of a bad stage training. Miss Field's errors in pronunciation are not many, and should probably be set down as Bostonisms. Her use of "jewry" is not pleasant to the ear, and some other slips were noticed, but not enough to make an impression on an audience. Taken as a whole, Miss Field's lecture is a success. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STORM.

A Church Blown Down and Totally Demolished.

Pleasure-Seekers Snowed Up on the Prairie—Telegraph Wires Down.

The terrific storm that commenced at about 4 o'clock on Friday evening, [illegible]

[illegible]

Storms generally are hard on religion. People in general cease going to church unless the weather is fine. That is an acknowledged fact. Friday night's storm, however, was harder than usual. It destroyed a church [illegible] The congregation of the Oakwood Congregational Church will probably worship elsewhere to-day, [illegible]

[illegible]

The storm has done very little to interfere with the railroads. A jovial party on a special train to Riverside, on Friday evening, came to grief, or grief to them. One track was buried and three freight trains stuck in the snow. The special came up and stuck, too. Another freight train coming along threatened to run into the amusement-seekers, but, fortunately, desisted from any such absurd undertaking. The four trains made a night of it, however, and were partially visible to the naked eye yesterday morning. Breakfast for about one hundred persons who were thus camping-out was furnished from the surrounding farms, who can now sympathize with the unfortunate French peasants who have been compelled to do the same thing on a larger scale. The telegraph lines are down as much as possible.

Otherwise the storm was nearly harmless.

METEOROLOGICAL.

War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

ALMS-GIVING.

The County Agent, and How He Relieves the Poor—Letters on the Subject.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We having read the two articles in your paper, headed "Almsgiven(?) or the manner in which the County Agent relieves the Poor," we the undersigned, belonging to the different benevolent societies in this city, would take this method of answering said articles. From our personal observation, and from the often and repeated visits made to the County Agent's office, and our acquaintance with the manner of Mr. Pusheck's relieving the poor, we must say that the charges against Mr. Pusheck are wholly false. The needy and deserving poor are always promptly relieved by him, but the impostors and undeserving are treated as they ought to be. In a city like Chicago, where the applications are so numerous, it must be expected that mistakes may occur on the part of the County Agent. Occasionally relief is bestowed on unworthy cases, but the fault does not originate with the County Agent, and, in fact, he has had nothing to do with it, as he acts in accordance with the report of the visitors. We think the parties who wrote said articles have been misinformed, for they certainly could not have acted from their personal observation. Let these most honorable parties call and make a personal observation of the crowd assembled there, and they will at once come to the conclusion that it is a very difficult business; and, unless the writer of said articles has a special grudge against Mr. Pusheck, he or she will at once take back those words about the County Agent. We know, and are satisfied that the charges are unfounded; in fact, that no man can do better for the poor and the county than Mr. Pusheck. The fact should be borne in mind that the population has increased 25 per cent since Mr. Pusheck became County Agent, and the poor have increased in the same proportion.

JAMES JOHN,
President St. George Society.
JOSEPH SOBEY,
Visiting Committee.
GEO. ANDERSON,
Chairman Board of Managers St. Andrew's Society.
JACOB ROSENBERG,
President of Hebrew Relief Association.

A QUALIFIED DENIAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I frequently have visited the office of the County Agent, Mr. C. G. Pusheck, and, from my personal observations, I am led to conclude that Mr. Pusheck diligently and faithfully performs the ponderous and responsible duties of his office. In the difficult task of doing justice to the poor people of our city and county, and to those who merely pretend to be poor, he, in a great measure, depends upon the reports of the Visitors connected with his office, or upon special recommendations, and, in this account, it sometimes may occur that wrongs are committed, either by denying support to people who need and deserve it, or by giving support to persons who neither deserve nor are in want of it. I, however, can state that, though some complaints about distributing the charity of the county were made to me during the winter and spring of last year, no such complaints have been brought before me since last summer.

FRITZ ANNEKE,
Agent German Society.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1871.

AND NOW LISTEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow me to add a few words in THE TRIBUNE touching our county charities, though not intending or desiring to enter the general field of strictures on the County Agent and his subordinates. A lady member of my family has done considerable during the last few years in a private capacity, and also as a member of a relief committee of one of our churches, in caring for the suffering poor. This has led her to call frequently upon Mr. Gibbs and the County Agent, and her often-expressed testimony has been that of gentlemanly courtesy and Christian politeness on the part of the former, and the complete absence of it in the other. Among those upon whom her care has been bestowed is a family whose history is like that of so many, of competency and comfort in the old country, and of poverty and pain in this. The father has been for years literally dying by inches of consumption, but working at his trade of tailor when his scanty strength would admit and when his emaciated countenance would suggest a shroud as his most fitting work. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1871. E.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Policeman Shot Dead on His Beat While in Conversation.

No Clue Obtained as to the Murderer.

One of the most horrible and mysterious murders that was ever perpetrated occurred, last night, in the West Division. Officer Niels Hansen, of the Chicago Avenue Sub-station, was standing, at about half-past 11 o'clock, on the corner of Chicago avenue and Noble street, conversing with Officer Hanratta, of the same station, and a Milwaukee avenue car conductor named Soehle. He was leaning against a building, while the other two men were standing at a distance of about five feet from him. The neighborhood was very quiet, and no one was observed near them. Hansen was speaking about the coldness of the weather, his hands in the side pockets of his overcoat. Suddenly the report of a pistol was heard quite close to where the three men were standing, so that both of them saw the flash distinctly. Officer Hansen fell dead on the sidewalk. The other two men ran forward as he fell, and raised him, but the shot had killed him instantly. There appeared to be no one in the neighborhood, or if there was he was in concealment, and in the excitement of the moment the others failed to see him.

Officer Hanratta ran with all speed to the Chicago Avenue Station, and there made out a very brief and hasty report, merely stating that Hansen was shot dead while conversing with himself and Soehle. The news of the affair produced a most profound sensation in the station, and several officers ran to the spot, while others procured a wagon to bring the murdered man to the station. Soehle was standing over him, a crowd of anxious citizens round him, endeavoring to staunch the blood that flowed in torrents from the nose and mouth of the dead man. But their efforts were useless, he being beyond mortal aid. He was taken to the station and laid out upon the floor. The eager inquiries of the bystanders could elicit no other information from Soehle than that he saw the flash of a pistol, heard the report and then saw the murdered man fall. Hanratta said he felt certain that the ball was from the officer's own pistol, the sound appearing to come from under his clothes. That this is absurd needs no demonstration in the face of the assertions of both witnesses that they saw the flash of the pistol. The policemen then examined the clothing of the dead man in order to find the weapon that it was supposed he carried, but none was found on him, or, as it was afterward ascertained, near the scene of the tragedy.

The officers appeared reluctant to make any examination of the body to discover where was the fatal wound, until the Coroner should have viewed the remains. Shortly after 1 o'clock the brother of the dead officer, Abraham Hansen, Star No. 111, who is also a policeman at the Union Street Station, in company with the reporters, arrived at the station. An examination of the body showed conclusively that no wounds were to be found. The head was covered with blood, though where the wound was situated could not be determined. His mittens were on his hands, just as they were before the shot was fired.

After the corpse had been taken to the station Officer Hanratta went out to his beat. A number of persons came in, and each had his own view of the murder, but none was ventilated that in any way tended to throw any light upon it. Such are the circumstances of the case.

Niels Hansen was a man aged about 30 years, married, and lived at No. 55 West Erie street. He had for about three years been a merchant's policeman in the employ of Mr. Hamlin. He had only served the required sixty days' probation on the regular force on Tuesday last when his appointment was confirmed.

The circumstances of the case are mysterious and unsatisfactory in the extreme. Nothing appears to be so incredible as the story that three men could have been standing close together, and that one should be deliberately shot by a person so near him that those who were conversing with him could see the flash of the weapon, and yet fail to observe the perpetrator of the fiendish outrage. And yet this is all that can at present be learned of the affair, which will present a very complicated case for the Coroner's jury—scarcely less so, in fact, than the mysterious Nathan murder. Indeed, if the two men tell the truth, it is even more puzzling. Hansen having only been at that station a short time, it is probable that the bullet that laid him low was intended for one of the other two men.

His brother was aroused from sleep by the intelligence, and had scarcely time to collect his faculties before he found himself in the presence of his murdered relative. He was naturally very much affected by the terrible sight.

FAATL ACCIDENT.

One Man Killed and Another Badly Injured at the LaSalle Street Tunnel.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon to two men who were working on the approach to the LaSalle street tunnel. Those who are at all familiar with the manner in which the clay is removed can scarcely have failed to think occasionally of the danger to which the men are subjected. A derrick, situated on the east side of the tunnel, is constantly employed in lifting, by means of a chain, the huge boxes into which the clay is piled by the men below. These boxes, when full of clay, cannot weigh less than 5,000 pounds. As this gigantic mass rises above the heads of the laborers, and sways about in the course of its ascent, an instinctive horror suggests itself. "Suppose that chain should break." Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 o'clock, a load was being hoisted up. When about midway, without a second of warning, a link in the chain parted, and the heavy load fell back into the excavation. There were five or six men working just below when the accident occurred, and the witnesses of the occurrence were convinced that none could have escaped. An investigation of the case showed only two men prostrate. John Curran was found crushed to death beneath the box. Near him was a man named Thomas Gorman. The box had struck Curran between the shoulders, literally stamping him into the soft, blue clay, from which he was dug out. Gorman's thigh was broken. He states that he just looked up and saw the mass descending, and endeavored to dodge it. His right leg, however, stuck in the clay, and the wrench he gave it in trying to evade the box broke it. He was promptly taken to the County Hospital. He is a single man, and lives on the corner of Erie and Sedgwick streets. The mangled remains of Curran were taken up to Room No. 1 of No. 16 LaSalle street, where Coroner Stephens held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Curran leaves a wife and child living at the corner of Indiana and Market streets.

A VICTIM OF THE STORM.

An Old Man Frozen to Death on the Northwestern Plank Road.

The city was somewhat scandalized, yesterday morning, at hearing, from certain rumors, that an old gentleman had been permitted to freeze to death in the Court House square during the fierce storm of the previous evening. The rumor was only partially true, however. The old gentleman was certainly found in a state of unbecoming rigidity, but it was not through any fault or commotion of his own. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

William Schwarz, the old man in question, lived with his family, at No. 135 Townsend street. He has lived there some time, was a brass-finisher by occupation, and appeared to be occasionally deranged. Latterly he talked constantly of his native land, and of friends whom he had known while a boy there. On Friday afternoon he set out to visit them, he said. He was met by one Hansen, employed as a driver in the Jefferson Asylum, near Kimball's school-house, without coat or hat. Hansen took him to the asylum, where a hat and coat were given him by Mr. J. D. Murray. He was quite sober, but acted insanely. Mr. Murray refused to admit him to the asylum, but directed Hansen to take him to Holsetts, and give him in charge of a policeman. This order was neglected.

The next thing seen of the poor man was by two men, who called the attention of Supervisor Gray to the body of a man lying on his face in the snow two rods from the plank road. He gave orders to a man named Loring, who brought the body to town. It was taken to the Armory, by order of the Coroner, and an inquest held yesterday morning. The testimony elicited was as given above. He was identified by his son-in-law, Oscar Engel. The jury rendered a verdict of "Frozen to death."

Fire.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18.—At 10 a. m., today, widow Schermerhorn Halsted's fine mansion, at Oriental Point, Mamaroneck, was, with its contents, completely destroyed by fire. Loss, over $50,000—partially insured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—A Rhinebeck special to the *Sunday Morning Press*, says Smedbecker's grist mill, near that place, together with the saw-mill adjoining, and a large quantity of lumber, were burned this morning. Total loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000.

—The managers of the West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, have offered to give Mrs. Dahlgren any lot she may select, whereupon to erect a monument to her husband, the Admiral, and her son, Col. Ulric Dahlgren. Admiral Dahlgren never asked nor received of his country one dollar for the patented inventions which armed the navy. He died leaving an estate of $15,000. The widow intends to devote the whole of her widow's dower, and her son Paul all of his inheritance, to the use of placing monuments over the graves of the deceased.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS of Watches, Chains, Diamonds, and Diamond Jewelry to be found west of New York (bought for cash and prices defy competition) is offered for sale by E. J. MORSE,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,
130 LAKE-ST.

INSURANCE.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, President. DAVID L. PHILLIPS, Vice President.

SAFETY DEPOSIT
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO.

$100,000.00!

And the Re-insurance Fund deposited with State Treasurer for the Security of all Policy-holders, computed by law at 4 per cent, being the highest standard of value.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Feb. 15, 1871.

"This is to certify that the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, has this day deposited in my office, as required by the second section of its charter, the full net value of all policies outstanding, and issued by said Company, up to January 1, 1871—said deposit being in addition to the $100,000 heretofore deposited and now in my office, held by me in my official capacity."

ERASTUS N. BATES,
State Treasurer.

The Safety Deposit Life is the only Company compelled by law to deposit its Premium Reserve with the State of Illinois, for the security of all its policy-holders.

Agents wanted throughout the Western States.

W. F. BREWSTER, Secretary,
168 Washington-st.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Waltham Watches

As we are the Western Agents of the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and have an immense stock of all the different grades of Watches made by them, we are enabled to offer them at the LOWEST PRICES for which they can be sold. Every movement is warranted.

N. MATSON & CO.,
117 LAKE-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 & 567 Broadway,
Invite attention to their large stock of
WALTHAM WATCHES,
And the Low Prices at which they are selling them.
These Watches [illegible] in fine time-keeping qualities, and are far cheaper, quality and price fully considered.
Goods Sent by Express C. O. D.

CHICAGO WEEKEY TRIBUNE.

THE
CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Weekly Edition,

Has double the number of rural readers of any other journal published in the West.

ADVERTISERS

Who wish to secure the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, and the great mass of industrial readers, will find

THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
THE BEST
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COAL.

Coal Reduced.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

Walnut Hill	$8.50
Hocking	$7.00
Vermillion	$5.50
Wilmington	$5.50

No 1 West Randolph-st.,
Corner Kinzie and Green,
Corner Kinzie and Elizabeth, and
Foot of Carpenter, North Branch.

MINER T. AMES. JOHN H. CORSE.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will open on Monday, Feb. 20, full lines of low-priced, medium, and elegant Black Silks, embracing the handsomest imported, and of the most durable makes. Also a choice assortment of Plain Colored Silks, and some Special Bargains in Fancy Stripes and Checks, to which they invite attention.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

SHAWLS.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have just received, per latest steamers, a few elegant Camels' Hair Square and Long Shawls which they have marked at very low figures, and will expose for sale on Monday, Feb. 20.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Rev. C. E. Cheney Suspended From the Episcopal Ministry.

He Enters a Solemn Protest Against the Proceedings in His Case.

Letters from Hon. S. Corning Judd and a "Roman Catholic."

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

The Cheney Case.

THE RECTOR SUSPENDED BY THE BISHOP.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop Whitehouse formally suspended Mr. Cheney. After the Ecclesiastical Court rendered its verdict, the counsel for Mr. Cheney gave notice of an appeal. On Thursday the Bishop received a note from Melville W. Fuller, Esq., in which he stated that the counsel gave up the appeal. The Bishop replied by appointing yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, as the hour for announcing Mr. Cheney's sentence—the ten days allowed for the appeal expiring then. Mr. Cheney was notified, and was present, as were a number of his congregation and members of the Ecclesiastical Court—in all, about 30 people. After prayers—usual on Saturday—the Bishop read the verdict of the court, and, after recapitulating the proceedings before the court, stated that Mr. Cheney had had a fair trial, and been found guilty of the charges preferred. He then sentenced Mr. Cheney to be suspended from the exercise of all the offices and functions of the priesthood and ministry of the Church of God, until such time as assurances shall be given of contrition for the past, and of conformity in the matter wherein he has offended for the future.

MR. CHENEY PROTESTS.

To the sentence of the Bishop and the action of the Ecclesiastical Court, Mr. Cheney solemnly protests, as follows:

I, Chas. Edw'd Cheney, a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and rector of Christ Church, Chicago, do enter my solemn protest against the constitution, the mode of procedure, the rulings, and the verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court by which my so-called trial has been conducted. From its decision and verdict, and from the sentence to-day pronounced, I appeal to the judgment of Protestant Christianity, and to that Supreme Tribunal before which all must appear.

CHAS. EDW'D CHENEY.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1871.

MR. CHENEY SUSTAINED.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Saturday p. m., Feb. 18, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Rev. Chas. E. Cheney be requested to continue his services as rector of Christ Church.

H. A. B. MILLS, Clerk.

Episcopacy.

HENRY VIII.—PAPACY—THE BRITISH CHURCH, ETC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your last Sunday's issue I find a communication under the signature of "A Catholic," and entitled "The British Church," which requires a brief notice at my hands. The writer seems to be a Roman Catholic whose nerves became agitated because of the exposure I felt called upon, in my closing argument in the Cheney case, to make of the vile and wicked slander, not unfrequently indulged in by deluded Papists without learning, and by ultra Protestants with narrow views and little knowledge, that Henry VIII. was the founder of the Church of England, the mother of the Episcopal Church (so-called) of this country. This slander the correspondent referred to insultingly reiterates in his communication, without one word of proof to give even a semblance of truth to the foul falsehood, and to all appearance entirely unconscious that something more than his word will be required to convince people of common sense of the truth of an alleged historical fact of vast moment, which, if not utterly without foundation, must, of necessity, be capable of being established by the most ample evidence. While this calumniator of a branch of the holy Catholic Church assails me, through your columns, by name, he resorts to the tactics of a coward, and furnishes apparent evidence of guilt and maliciousness by assuming a disguise and skulking behind an alias, as wicked men in the perpetration of wicked deeds are wont to do.

After imputing to me what I never said, this great "Catholic" says of himself: "On reading this passage, I was at a loss which to admire more, his (Judd's) woful ignorance or his astonishing audacity." "Admire ignorance!" If I am to judge from his communication, the writer of it is [illegible]

[illegible]

This is the man, and this a part of his record, that ignorant and malicious slanderers, in their wicked spite against the Episcopal Church, persist in representing as the "founder" of that Church that threw off the corruptions of Papacy and accomplished the great Reformation in England; that translated and handed down to us the Holy Scriptures; that was the first after the Reformation to organize and promote missions for the conversion of the heathen nations, and has done more for the cause of missions than all the sectarian bodies of the world; that has its long list of confessors and martyrs, who, with their blood and their lives, have attested their faith in the pure Gospel of the Cross; and that has stood and will continue to stand as a wall of flaming fire against the corruptions of Rome, on the one hand, and those of schism and dissent on the other.

It is but right, in justice to the better class and more intelligent of Roman Catholics and non-Episcopalians, to state, in this connection, that they do not indulge in this foolish fable about Henry VIII. and the Church of England.

[illegible]

In conclusion, permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that this controversy was not of my seeking; nor should I have replied to the writer who signs himself "A Catholic," had he not furiously assailed me by name, and misrepresented my sayings in the Cheney argument. Since I had to notice his article, I thought it best to reply to matters in the same other than the personal attack, and the misrepresentation of what I said in a legitimate argument, in the closing speech of the late ecclesiastical trial. I have no time to spare for newspaper controversies; and I shall not be drawn out in this matter again (as I feel at present) unless compelled to speak in self-defence. If persons wish discussion with reference to our branch of the "One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church," either public or private, there are those of our membership, no doubt, who will not decline the conflict.

With thanks, Mr. Editor, for the courtesy you have extended me in the use of your columns, I subscribe myself, &c., S. CORNING JUDD.

LAWNDALE, Feb. 18, 1871.

S. CORNING JUDD ON THE CHURCH OF ROME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 18th inst. there appeared a communication from S. Corning Judd, Esq., wherein he makes some statements to which I wish to reply. Mr. Judd says that "not only was the ancient British Church a stranger to the Bishop of Rome, but also that the Pope claimed civil authority and established his spiritual encroachments in England, for the first time, under William the Conqueror, whose reign began A. D. 1066."

Now, I can prove by an eminent Protestant historian—Augustin Thierry, author of the Norman Conquest of England—that what Mr. Judd is [illegible]

[illegible]

These are the words of an historian who Mr. Judd quotes as an authority.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1871. AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Church Services To-Day.

EPISCOPAL.

[illegible]

106

INSURANCE.

JOHN L. [illegible], DAVID L. PHILLIPS,
President. Vice President.

SAFETY DEPOSIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO.

$100,000.00!

And the Re-insurance Fund deposited with State Treasurer for the Security of all Policy-holders, computed by law at 4 per cent, being the highest standard of value.

[COPY.]

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Feb. 15, 1871.

"This is to certify that the Safety Deposit Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, has this day deposited in my office, as required by the second section of its charter, the full net value of all policies outstanding, and issued by said Company, up to January 1, 1871—said deposit being in addition to the $100,000 heretofore deposited and now in my office, held by me in my official capacity."

ERASTUS N. BATES,
State Treasurer.

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WALTHAM WATCHES.

Waltham Watches

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BALL, BLACK & CO.,
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Invite attention to their large stock of

WALTHAM WATCHES,

And the Low Prices at which they are selling them.

These Watches greatly excel any others made in this country in their fine time-keeping qualities, and are far cheaper, quality and price fully considered.

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COAL.

Coal Reduced.

MINER T. AMES & CO.

Walnut Hill	$8.50
Hocking	$7.00
Vermillion	$5.50
Wilmington	$5.50

No 1 West Randolph-st.,
Corner Kinzie and Green,
Corner Kinzie and Elizabeth, and
Foot of Carpenter, North Branch.

MINER T. AMES. JOHN H. CORSE.

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will open on Monday, Feb. 20, full lines of low-priced, medium, and elegant Black Silks, embracing the handsomest imported, and of the most durable makes. Also a choice assortment of Plain Colored Silks, and some Special Bargains in Fancy Stripes and Checks, to which they invite attention.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

SHAWLS.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have just received, per latest steamers, a few elegant Camels' Hair Square and Long Shawls, which they have marked at very low figures, and will expose for sale on Monday, Feb. 20.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Rev. C. E. Cheney Suspended From the Episcopal Ministry.

He Enters a Solemn Protest Against the Proceedings in His Case.

Letters from Hon. S. Corning Judd and a "Roman Catholic."

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

The Cheney Case.

THE RECTOR SUSPENDED BY THE BISHOP.

Yesterday afternoon Bishop Whitehouse formally suspended Mr. Cheney. After the Ecclesiastical Court rendered its verdict, the counsel for Mr. Cheney gave notice of an appeal. On Thursday the Bishop received a note from Melville W. Fuller, Esq., in which he stated that the counsel gave up the appeal. The Bishop replied by appointing yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, as the hour for announcing Mr. Cheney's sentence—the ten days allowed for the appeal expiring then. Mr. Cheney was notified, and was present, as were a number of his congregation and members of the Ecclesiastical Court—in all, about 50 people. After prayers—usual on Saturday—the Bishop read the verdict of the court, and, after recapitulating the proceedings before the court, stated that Mr. Cheney had had a fair trial, and been found guilty of the charges preferred. He then sentenced Mr. Cheney to be suspended from the exercise of all the offices and functions of the priesthood and ministry of the Church of God, until such time as assurances shall be given of contrition for the past, and of conformity in the matter wherein he has offended for the future.

MR. CHENEY PROTESTS.

To the sentence of the Bishop and the action of the Ecclesiastical Court, Mr. Cheney solemnly protests, as follows:

I, Chas. Edw'd Cheney, a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and rector of Christ Church, Chicago, do enter my solemn protest against the constitution, the mode of procedure, the rulings, and the verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court by which my so-called trial has been conducted. From its decision and verdict, and from the sentence to-day pronounced, I appeal to the judgment of Protestant Christianity, and to that Supreme Tribunal before which all must appear.

CHAS. EDW'D CHENEY.

CHICAGO, February 18, 1871.

MR. CHENEY SUSTAINED.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of Christ Church, Saturday p. m., Feb. 18, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Rev. Chas. E. Cheney be requested to continue his services as rector of Christ Church.

E. A. B. MILLS, Clerk.

Episcopacy.

HENRY VIII.—PAPACY—THE BRITISH CHURCH, ETC.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your last Sunday's issue I find a communication under the signature of "A Catholic," and entitled "The British Church," which requires a brief notice at my hands. The writer seems to be a Roman Catholic whose nerves became agitated because of the exposure I felt called upon, in my closing argument in the Cheney case, to make of the vile and wicked slander, not unfrequently indulged in by deluded Papists without learning, and by ultra Protestants with narrow views and little knowledge, that Henry VIII. was the founder of the Church of England, the mother of the Episcopal Church (so-called) of this country. This slander the correspondent referred to insultingly reiterates in his communication, without one word of proof to give even a semblance of truth to the foul falsehood, and to all appearance entirely unconscious that something more than his word will be required to convince people of common sense of the truth of an alleged historical fact of vast moment, which, if not utterly without foundation, must, of necessity, be capable of being established by the most ample evidences. While this calumniator of a branch of the holy Catholic Church assaults me, through your columns, by name, he resorts to the tactics of a coward, and furnishes apparent evidence of guilt and maliciousness by assuming a disguise and skulking behind an *alias*, as wicked men in the perpetration of wicked deeds are wont to do.

After imputing to me what I never said, this quasi "Catholic" says of himself: "On reading this passage, I was at a loss which to admire more, his (Judd's) woful ignorance or his astonishing audacity." "Admire ignorance!" If I am to judge from his communication, the writer of it is better fitted to "admire ignorance" than he is to comprehend "audacity." The assertion imputed to me is, that "the Church of Rome was never there established"—*i. e.*, in the British Isles—and that "this Church" (the British) "effectually repudiated the efforts of Rome until the tenth century." What I *did* say was what I now reiterate, that the Church of Rome was never there established in her usurped supremacy over the British Church until after the Norman conquest, which was effected in the year 1066, and that, till after that conquest, the British Church successfully resisted and repudiated the efforts of Rome to attain such supremacy. I am well aware that, after the visit of the monk, Augustin, and his companions to Britain (A. D. 596), under the first Gregory, the Pope of Rome sent Bishops and other missionaries there, in express violation of the canons of two Œcumenical Councils (the Sixth, of Nice, and the Eighth, of Ephesus), and that, through their efforts, the North Angles, and the East, West, and South Saxons were converted; but I am also aware that the Britons proper, the Scots (or Irish), the Picts, the East Angles, the Middle Angles, and the Jutes were none of them indebted to Rome for the Gospel; and I have shown in a former communication sent to THE TRIBUNE, under date of the 11th inst. (in reply to your correspondent "C."), when and by whom Christianity was introduced, and the Church planted in the British Isles—that is, between the birth of Christ and death of Boadicea (A. D. 61), and by one or more of the Apostles, St. Paul being mentioned by name in that connection by several of the Primitive Fathers. The Bishops of that Church so planted in Britain, according to the canons of Nice and Ephesus, were to "have power" and jurisdiction [illegible]

[illegible]

This all happened before the time of William the Conqueror, and of which Mr. Judd seems to be entirely ignorant.

Mr. Judd cites several authorities in relation to the ancient Church of Britain, and, among the rest, Dr. Lingard, author of the most impartial history of England ever written. Now let us see what Lingard says on the subject:

[illegible]

These are the words of an historian whom Mr. Judd quotes as an authority.

Mr. Judd says that the Reformation proper began with Wickliffe, in the fourteenth century. Mr. Judd is very modest, indeed, in not placing the Reformation earlier than the time of Wickliffe. Some Protestant writers (and distinguished ones, too), go back to the middle of the ninth century, and give the honor—which Mr. Judd gives to Wickliffe, to an Irishman named John Scotus Erigena, a celebrated schoolman, who spent most of his time at the court of Charles the Bald.

As to the Episcopalianism of Wickliffe and his "poor priests," I doubt very much if their doctrines and practises would be esteemed much by the Episcopal Church of to-day. Let us see what Wickliffe says, after he commenced the Reformation:

[illegible]

Mr. Judd holds that the Church, as it existed among the Britons of the Welsh mountains, was in a pure, uncorrupted state. Well, supposing it was, and the Episcopal Church is its true representative, why has it not retained the dogmas, usages, and discipline of that ancient Church? What is there in the Episcopal Church to-day as [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1871.

Church Services To-Day.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Preparations for the Northwestern Billiard Tournament.

Rudolphe's Pecuniary Imbroglio with Mort. Humphreys.

Base Ball Gossip—Curling Matters—Horse Notes.

Billiards.

TOURNAMENT MATTERS.

The tournament for the championship of the Northwest begins on Tuesday next, at Metropolitan Hall, and will continue, probably, for about ten days, or until such time as all the players shall have encountered each other, and the question of supremacy in the three-ball game shall have been primarily settled. There are six entries, and, in order that the tourney may not be of too great length, it will probably be arranged to play two games—say of 150 points each—during the afternoon of each day, and one game in the evening, together with exhibitions by Mons. and Madame Garnier, Cyrille Dion, and Frank Parker. Word was on yesterday received from the three first named that they will reach Chicago to-morrow morning. For the purpose of settling all preliminary arrangements it is proposed that the players shall meet on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Kleemann & Co., on South Water street. At this meeting it is expected that the players will organize the Northwestern Billiard Association, and that rules and regulations governing future contests for the championship will be framed.

PARKER

returned from Janesville last evening, the critical condition of his father having, in some degree, abated. Harris Liverman, of LaCrosse, was on board the same train, and will, it is understood, participate in the tournament.

THE GREAT HALL.

The opening of the mammoth Kleemann Hall, on Friday afternoon and evening, was the grandest affair of the kind in the history of billiard matters in Chicago. The afternoon was set apart for a ladies' matinee, and despite the steady rain storm which prevailed, a large number of the softer sex were present, manifesting great interest in the extraordinary scene, more especially in the neat billiard exhibitions given by Coon and Rhines. In the evening, the general public opening occurred, and it is estimated that upwards of 3,000 people were present between the hours of 8 o'clock and midnight.

THE BRUNSWICK HALL,

which has been closed for several days past, in consequence of the damage and disarrangement attendant upon the fire which occurred there, is to be re-opened to-morrow forenoon at 10 o'clock. The hall has undergone complete repair, the tables having been covered with new cloth throughout, the sides re-upholstered and the walls retouched, while new balls and cues will be supplied all around. Mr. Bensinger will continue to exercise the superintendency; John Gruber will preside at the cashier's desk; "Little Simon" will, as before, have charge of matters at the pool table; Messrs. George and Byrnes will see that the bar retains all of its peculiarly desirable features, and, in general, it is expected that the Brunswick Hall will continue to pursue the even tenor of its way, and will be even more attractive and popular than ever before.

[illegible]

The Turf.

[illegible]

Curling.

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURTS.

[illegible]

... community; but when he does get a blessed aristocrat before him he does not let up an iota. For instance, there appeared before him on yesterday an employe of one of the boards with which the city is cur—blessed, of course, we mean, and this employe solemnly swore that J. F. Pierson, proprietor of the Michigan Avenue Hotel, was even then selling liquor and running a bar without having obtained a license from the city for that purpose; and this, too, in face of the warning which said Pierson had repeatedly received. Pierson was not present, and the Justice, therefore, delivered a tirade against those people who keep large hotels and do not pay licenses, ending with fining the absent culprit $50.

THE OTHER JUSTICES

prepared for the rest of Sunday and the extra exertions of Monday by light dockets and short sessions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for the Week—Gossip Here and Elsewhere.

CHICAGO.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Lucille Western will appear at McVicker's Theatre, this week, as follows: On Monday and Tuesday in "East Lynne"; Wednesday and Thursday in "Oliver Twist"; on Friday and Saturday afternoon in "East Lynne," and on Saturday evening in "The Child Stealer." The following week will be occupied by Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclercq, who will play an engagement of six nights, opening in the "Lady of Lyons," and appearing during the week in "Ruy Blas," "Hamlet," and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The sale of seats will commence next Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The management of this theatre have purchased the right of Oliver Doud Byron's play, "Across the Continent," and will produce it shortly, with new scenery and appointments.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and at the Wednesday matinee, "The Lancashire Lass" will be revived, with Mr. Possible John Dillon in the cast, as "The Party by the Name of Johnson." It will be Mr. Dillon's first appearance this season at the Museum, if——. For the Monday matinee, "The Lady of Lyons" will be given, with Mr. Aiken as *Claude Melnotte*.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Miss Kate Fisher remains at the Globe another week, and will appear in "The Cataract of the Ganges" and "Black-Eyed Susan." On Wednesday afternoon, "Putnam; or, the Iron Son of '76," will be produced, in compliment to Washington.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

A splendid bill has been underlined at the Dearborn Theatre for performance this week, embracing "The Trip Around the World," which begins the sixth week of its great run; Senator Bart in his stump oration; Keal in burlesque ballads; "The Young Scamp," with Cotton in his great character of *Schnerbers*; Hogan and Hughes in their specialties; and the new sketch written by J. H. Kemble, called, "The Mermaid of the Lake; or, the Demon under the Tunnel," for which Halley has prepared some magnificent scenic effects. The cast will be as follows:

[illegible]

GRANT AND NILSSON.

Spirited and Sensible Remarks of General G. to Mlle. N.,

Concerning the Difficulty Between Buckminster and De Mortie.

Uncle Sam as a Social Voucher.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have received many sympathetic letters on account of the shabby usage which I experienced last week at the hands of a vandal printer. All unite in demanding the impeachment and removal of the villain who cut off my tale just as it began to approach a point; but I have learned wisdom from much experience with that curious species, *Typographus Awarensis*, and invariably leave them to their own inclinations. If those inclinations happen to prompt them to transform all my "red roses" into "red noses," my "Haidee's blushes" into "hideous flashes," my "oases in the desert" into "vases in the closet," etc., I meekly submit, knowing how completely I am in their power, and that no printer has ever done so badly but that he might have done worse if sufficiently aroused.

Therefore I take up the disjointed members of my story, and proceed to splice them as best I may.

The President entered the drawing-room of the Fishes with none of the gayety of the man of society. Seward, in such a place, or Secretary Fish himself, would have shone to much better advantage than did the stern soldier who, with form slightly bent, and with brow contracted, approached with Mrs. Fish, the hostess of the evening.

(If you haven't read the earlier parts of this narrative, you must hunt them up in previous numbers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Having found that it is dangerous to get ever so little out of the straightforward pathway of my narrative, I dare not undertake the risk of recapitulating the incidents.)

Why should not the President have unbent his manner, if not his back, and reflected at least in the expression of his countenance, the spirit of the social occasion? For his brow, if not "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," was at least contracted by the acrid persimmon-juice of care—to use a figure which, I fancy, leaves Shakespeare in the nice-lobe. Doubtless he was thinking what on earth he would do with that San Domingo elephant, supposing he should get it on his hands; especially, what he would do to reconcile the people of this fastidious nation to the loose political, social, and moral status of the blacks of Hayti. Our own dark-complexioned citizens are a hundred degrees higher up in the scale, and yet, he said to himself, they have made trouble enough, and to spare—trouble which, unfortunately, did not cease with their emancipation, nor yet with their enfranchisement. "There is Sumner," thought Ulysses, "who is nothing if not agitating,—now clamoring in the Senate to get the negro thrust, by the strong arm of the government, into all manner of places which the proprietors of those places desire to have occupied by white people only. I think Sumner ought to be able to see the difference between political equality and social equality."

Whether Grant knew aught of the celebrated social equality case which Chicago has recently had up, I do not know. Probably not, as the cause of De Mortie against Buckminster had not then become a *cause célèbre*. If this case shall be found to have been finally decided, and De Mortie [illegible]

[illegible]

... suffrage, the Sixteenth Amendment, the marriage relation, men, wives and mothers, Christianity, temperance, taxes and the government.

Mrs. J. H. Loomis recalled the meeting from its wild wanderings by moving that the annual convention be held on or about the 15th of March, as may be hereafter announced.

The motion prevailed and the meeting then adjourned.

Illinois Humane Society.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 184 Washington street, the President, Edwin Lee Brown, in the chair. W. H. Sharp was elected Secretary pro tem.

A code of by-laws were submitted, discussed, and adopted.

[illegible] was elected a member of the Board of Directors.

It was voted to publish, one number of a little paper or pamphlet, setting forth the intentions of the society and its claims upon the public support, and asking the aid of all persons interested in its objects.

A committee was appointed to decide upon and procure forms of certificates of membership and other forms, and to employ persons to solicit funds.

On motion, it was resolved that, in order to guard against imposition, all persons authorized to collect money will be furnished with certificates to that effect, bearing the seal of the society and the signature of the President, Edwin Lee Brown.

The following communication was presented:

[illegible]

W. H. SHARP.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1871.

The communication suggested several anecdotes of parallel cases, and the result of the informal conversation which ensued was the deliberate conclusion that in no city in the world is there so large a scope for the workings of a humane society as in Chicago.

The meeting then adjourned.

What is a Vagrant?

Since the suspension of the raids on houses of ill-fame, and the adoption of a policy of inactivity toward the gambling houses, the police are growing entirely too obese for comfort, and it becomes a Christian duty to call the attention of Captain Hickey and his subordinates to a provision of the city ordinances which will give them plenty to do for some time, and will swell the City Treasury, or the Bridewell, at a rapid rate if the police magistrates do their duty. The following is an extract from the ordinances:

[illegible]

There are probably about fifty, perhaps more, of the persons to whom this section refers in this city, and they pursue the vocation in perfect safety in the face of this law, which is precise enough in all conscience. Public opinion calls for the prompt suppression of every fortune-teller, prophet, clairvoyant, seventh son, inspirational adviser, seer, fore-teller, or like character in the city; and Captains Hickey, Miller and Fox are the servants of the people.

Educational.

The Committee on Schools of the Common Council held a meeting yesterday, in the City Clerk's office, to take into consideration the question of teachers' salaries and the erection of new school [illegible]

[illegible]

Aid for the French.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Avenue Omnibus Line.

[illegible]

Robbery with Violence.

[illegible]

Good News for Taxpayers.

[illegible]

Social Poetry.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Gossip About Property Interests in Other Cities.

Store and House Rents in Chicago—Real Estate Trade for the Week.

In New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, it is believed that the spring business in real estate will be active; but the papers of those cities agree in saying that prices of property and the rates of rents will, in the aggregate, be somewhat lower than last spring. Particularly desirable locations, however, are, even now, held for higher prices than a year or two ago. The New York *Times* says that the great decline in rents predicted, has not taken place yet, and that tenants "find it almost impossible to make any arrangements for the best locations for the year at less rents than heretofore." This, however, applies only to particular quarters of the city; on the average, prices are lower.

An exchange says: "St. Louis is getting the park fever. A new and expensive plan has been proposed, which contemplates a chain of three parks, a southern, a central or western, and a northern park, connected together by three grand avenues, parallel and about a mile apart, and running semi-circularly—the parks and avenues together forming a grand series of drives and pleasure grounds."

After the great collapse in the real estate inflation in San Francisco last fall (which, Carter's Real Estate Circular estimates, made a reduction of 30 per cent in the aggregate valuation of property there), a solid basis seems to have been reached, and confidence in real estate seems to be reviving. We are in receipt of a letter from there which shows the progress of the California railroad system centering at San Francisco as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO STORE RENTS.

The average of store rents in this city is from 10 to 15 per cent lower than the rates that were asked at this time last year. On Lake, South Water, and Randolph streets, west of Clark, the reduction is more than that; on Lake street, east of Clark, it is not quite so much. On State street, where all the dry goods, fancy goods, and retail dealers seem eager to get located, there cannot be said to be any decline in rents, because there are no stores unoccupied, though many of the present tenants think they are entitled to a reduction.

DWELLING HOUSES

rent for something less on the average than at this time last year, but it is only the expensive houses at rentals of from $2,500 to $1,500 that "go a-begging." Nearly all convenient dwellings at rentals of from $1,000 to $500 rent readily, and the number of this class that are unoccupied is small. There are a good many that were built for sale, which stand unoccupied yet, but these do not come into the market for rent.

[illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL ARRANGEMENT.

A Committee of the State Legislature in Chicago Looking After a Little Canal Job.

An ominous "consultation" took place on yesterday, in the office of the Board of Public Works, and, of course, the reporters were excluded. But a TRIBUNE "items-gatherer" was enabled to glean enough information to present the purport of the proceedings of the meeting to the general public, whose business it is to know such things.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, consisting of Representatives Derickson, of Cook (Chairman); Jones, of Marshall; Rice, of Peoria; Hunter, of Bureau; Cavan, of Woodford, and Brown, of Massac, held a conference with the Mayor, City Attorney, and Canal Commissioners McArthur, Prindiville, Carter, and Talcott, in regard to the possession of certain canal property now vested in Adam Smith, of this city. It appears that in May last the Canal Trustees entered into a *quasi* contract or agreement with Mr. Smith, whereby he was to widen the canal 140 feet, and deepen it 10 feet, from section 23, which commences near the junction of the West and South Branches of the river, for a distance of 30,000 feet southward. For this "the party of the second part" was to have and to hold possession of the ground on either side of the canal, for a distance of fifty or sixty feet, the period of possession being limited to such time as the Trustees saw fit, or until the ground was required by the State. At the instance of Mr. Derickson this peculiar arrangement was looked into by the Canal Committee, at Springfield, a short time since, and the special committee above referred to was appointed to investigate the matter.

Colonel Rouett, it is said, asserted, at Springfield, to the committee, that he had consulted with all the "wise men of Chicago," including Mayor Mason, City Attorney Tuley, and the Canal Commissioners, and they favored the arrangement. This is emphatically denied by those gentlemen, and it was understood by the writer that the sub-committee were properly informed in regard to their views of such a questionable proceeding. The committee and the city officials are opposed to the arrangement, and it is likely that Mr. Smith, who was present yesterday to present his side of the question, will be compelled to remove the material which he has caused to be placed on the ground ready for early operations.

It may be well to state that the agreement between the Trustees and Mr. Smith was not signed until last December, it having taken the former eight months to consider the proposition.

The public are left to conjecture the effect which the possession of so much property would have under such a peculiar arrangement, and are referred to Mr. Smith and the Canal Trustees for an explanation. Some developments are expected when the full committee report the result of the investigation to the House. The agreement is now virtually knocked in the head, and it is not probable that the "party of the second part" will urge its continuance.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

The New Hamburg Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The most important testimony at the Coroner's investigation of the New Hamburg disaster, was the evidence of Conductor Casson, of the express train, and Engineer Cornelius Roe, of the oil train, showing that there had been only a minute and a half or two minutes' difference between the arrival of both trains. A verdict will be given some time next week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Hamilton & Headley, 132 Lake street, and 126 State street, are selling first-class boots and shoes at cost, for cash, to close out business.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

The most prominent feature of the past week in finances and the markets generally, has been *stagnation*. Money has been abundant in all the financial centres for two weeks past. When it first became apparent, two weeks ago, that this was the tendency of finances, prices of stocks, gold, bonds, and breadstuffs advanced considerably, but for the past week the prices of all these speculative specialties have been drooping, notwithstanding the abundance of money. Wheat, which stands in the same relation to Chicago finances that railway stocks do to those of New York, is still about 20c per bushel higher than is justified by the Liverpool price.

In the exchanges, there has been a [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 56 cars wheat; 142 cars corn; 16 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 215 cars, or 86,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 9,300 bu wheat; 5,432 bu corn; 5,597 bu oats; 800 bu rye; 225 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 44,062 bu wheat; 49,658 bu corn; 21,761 bu oats; 8,084 bu rye; 19,255 bu barley.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was rather light, and the markets in produce were generally dull and easier, though the offerings were small, the receipts having been interfered with by the storm.

The following are three consecutive statements of the amounts of No. 2 corn in store in the Munn & Scott warehouses:

[illegible]

While it is believed to be a fact that not a single carload of No. 2 corn, properly so called, has been received into those elevators during that time. We suspect that the "tail of a mine" has got into the No. 2 again, as it did two years ago, and recommend that it be looked after, as statistics are worse than useless if they mislead. We have no idea that there is any connection between this discrepancy and large short sales for May or June; so that the Board of Directors may not be called on to reimburse that firm for the mistake, this time.

Highwines are quiet and steady at the price obtaining for several days past. Sales were confined to 100 brls, iron bound, at 86½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in better request, owing to a change in the weather, and averaged fully 12½c per 100 lbs higher, the market ruling steady at $8.35@8.45 for common and stored lots, $8.50@8.60 for choice. About 1,438 head were sold. It is estimated that there are about 36,000 head of dressed hogs in store in this city, and this fact prevents buoyancy, while a rather severe discrimination is made against stored lots as compared with fresh receipts.

Provisions were very quiet, and again easier, mess pork declining 12½c per brl, and lard and meats fully ⅛c per lb, the weakening being nothing more than a continuation of the downward process established during the past few days. The number of buyers of pork at the decline was only moderate, but they exceeded the number of sellers, and it seemed that very few were willing to go *short* at present quotations. The market is now nearly at a standstill after the recent heavy drop of $1.00@1.25 per brl, and is probably just as likely to go one way as another next week; a considerable number of operators seem to be waiting to trade either way, as the course of the market next week may indicate. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $21.70@21.75; prime mess at $20.00. Pork, seller March, closed at $21.75@21.80, and seller April at $22.35. Lard closed at 12⅜@12½c cash or seller the month; 12½c for March, and 12⅝c for seller April. Green hams, 12½@13½c, according to weight. Sweet pickled hams nominal at 13½@15c. Dry salted meats (loose) quotable at 7¾c for shoulders; 9¾@10c for rough sides; 10½c for short rib; 10½@10⅝c for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at 8c for shoulders; 10½c for short ribs; 11c for short clear; 10½c for long clear; 9½@10c for Cumberlands. Bacon meats were quoted at 9½c for shoulders; 11½c for short ribs, and 11¾c for short clear. Mess beef at $11.00@11.50; extra mess at $12.00@13.50. Beef hams at $23.50@30.00. Tallow at 8½@8¾c, and greases at 6½@10c. Sales were: 100 brls mess pork at $21.90; 27 brls do at $21.75; 250 brls do, seller March, at $22.00; 500 brls do at $21.95; 100 brls do at $21.90; 500 brls do at $21.87½; 500 brls do at $21.85; 250 brls do at $21.80; 1,300 brls do at $21.75; 700 brls do, seller April, at $22.37½; 1,200 brls do at $22.35; 200 brls prime mess at $20.00; 100 tcs lard (loose) at 12c; 20 brls country do at 12⅜c; 200 tcs lard, seller March, at 12½c; 650 tcs do, seller April, at 12⅝c; 50,000 lbs dry salted shoulders at 7¾c; 60 bxs short rib middles at 10½c; 5,800 pcs green hams at 13c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 13½c; 100 brls beef hams at $30.00; 50 brls beef tongues at $26.00; 50,000 lbs city tallow on private terms.

The shipments of provisions during the past week were: 1,419 brls beef; 3,952 brls pork; 778,646 lbs lard, and 4,038,330 lbs meats. The following statement shows the progress of the packing movement (in hogs) to date:

[illegible]

Cincinnati has closed. She will scarcely foot up half as many hogs as Chicago for this season.

The inquiry for flour was meagre but prices were nominally unchanged, with sales of Spring Extras at a range of $5.65@6.50, and rye flour at $5.25. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—200 brls brands given on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls, not named, at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 150 brls do at [illegible]

[illegible]

... Corn was less active and fully ½c lower than yesterday, being reported quiet in New York, which lessened the demand here, both for cash and options, though the short interest took hold quite liberally toward the close of the session, making the market comparatively firm. [illegible] Total, 100,400 bu.

Oats were very quiet at yesterday's inside prices, there being almost no demand except for a few carloads for local consumption. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, was steady at 47½@48c; seller April at 48½@49c; and seller May at 50@54c. Cash sales were 15,400 bu at 48c; 6,800 bu at 47½c; 7,200 bu at 47½c; 600 bu rejected at 47c. Total, 29,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations, the market being kept firm by a moderate shipping demand. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 1 at 91½c; 400 bu do at 91c; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 90c. Rejected was quoted at 82c.

Barley was dull, but without noticeable change in quotations, closing nominal at 75½@76c for No. 2; 55c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 75½c; 1,200 bu do at 75c; 400 bu by sample at 88c; 800 bu do at 88c; 1,600 bu do at 80c. Total, 4,400 bu.

The market for dry goods was dull, as is usually the case on Saturday, but prices ruled firm and unchanged. In groceries, a moderate business was transacted, the prices realized being the same as on Friday. The stocks are in good working condition. Drugs and chemicals were in less active demand, and prices were without material alteration. The stocks are ample. In boots and shoes a light business was transacted, and the majority of purchasers were obtaining slight concessions. Metals, iron, and nails sold at former quotations, the demand being of a moderate character. Seeds were quiet, with sales of timothy at a range of $5.50@6.00, clover at $6.25@7.75, Hungarian at $1.00, millet at 85c, and buckwheat at 80c. Oils were in moderate demand only, but, with the exception of carbon, which was easier, in sympathy with Cleveland, a firm feeling obtained. There was no quotable change in values, but in linseed and whale the tendency is to advance. The butter market was without important change. A fair business was doing at 10@20c for common to medium grades, and at 22@28c for good to strictly choice, at which range the market ruled steady. Grain bags remain very quiet at previous rates, or at 36c for Stark; 34c for Ontario; 33c for Lewiston, and 31c for American and Amoskeag. There was little doing in hides. Both the demand and the supply were limited, and prices were nominally unchanged, ranging at 8½@9c for green-frozen; 10½c for green, kip; 11½c for light green salted, and 9½@10c for heavy do. Leather met with a fair inquiry, both on local account and to supply interior dealers, and prices were sustained with firmness. The stocks are moderate, and, with any material increase in the demand, prices would, no doubt, advance. Cheese, fish, and fruits ruled fairly active, and prices were well sustained all around. Coal met with a good demand, and was steady at $10.00 for Lackawanna; $9.50 for Erie and Briar Hill; $8.50 for Walnut Hill; $7.00@8.00 for Hocking; [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending February 18.

[illegible]

Albany Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, [illegible] head; quality interesting, with some choice Ohio, Illinois and New York. The market was more active, but the large run caused a decline of ½c from last week. Drovers complain of loss by shrinkage. [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts, 19,100; market steady and strong; demand good; quality better than any before this season; [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; nothing doing. Dressed hogs dull; receipts light; sales of State and Western at 9¾@9⅞c; pigs at 9⅞@10c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The market is inactive, owing to the prevalence of severe rain storms. Prices remain steady; [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling uplands, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts 2,800 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.15; common to good extra, $6.25@6.75; good to choice, $6.70@7.10; white Western extra, $7.15@7.85; Ohio, $6.70@7.60; St. Louis, $6.75@8.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; receipts 5,000 bu; new spring, $1.51@1.54; winter red and amber, $1.58@1.61. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 14,800 bu; No. 2 mixed, 83@84c; yellow, 84@84½c. Oats in fair demand and receipts 5,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 64@65½c.

LEATHER—Steady at 27@27½c; California, 27@28c; Orinoco, [illegible]

WOOL—Firm. Domestic, 47@60c; pulled, 40@47c; tub, 46@57c; California, 15@37½c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—State, 8@17c; Western, 8@10c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand and firm; Rio, 12½@16½c. Sugar in fair demand and firm; Cuba, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans molasses, [illegible] Rice, 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 15c; refined, 24½c.

PROVISIONS—Heavy. Mess Pork—New, $22.50 [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible] PRIVATE CIRCULAR to Ladies, for stamp. Correspondence strictly confidential. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

Describes diseases without any information from the patient, and cures without experiments or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. 212 East Madison-st., up stairs. Consultation free, etc. Send twenty-five cents for his "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Dr. Townsend,

132 South Clark-st., devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of all diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes. He cures the most hopeless cases of Seminal Weakness, or Nervous Debility; also, Syphilitic affections in all its forms, whether acute or chronic. Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success. Pamphlets sent free.

Ladies' Hospital.

MRS. THOMAS, Physician and Obstetrician, No. 56 South Halsted-st. Ladies can find pleasant rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

NEVADA HOTEL,

Cor. Washington and Franklin-sts.,

Two blocks from Chamber of Commerce and City Hall.

CHICAGO.

The above new House is centrally located, conveniently arranged, well furnished, and provides a first-class table.

Terms, $2.50 per day.

We also have excellent rooms for permanent boarders, at reasonable rates.

THOS. KENDRICK, Prop'r.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until Saturday, February 25, 1871 (the time having been extended one week), to run a first-class omnibus line for three years, on Milwaukee-av., from Diversey-st. to Desplaines-st., on Desplaines-st. to Washington-st., on Washington-st., to corner of Clark-st., and return by the same route. Also (instead of the above route), to run, connecting with horse cars, from Diversey-st. on Milwaukee-av., to the terminus of Milwaukee Avenue Horse Railway, and return.

Five cents fare only may be charged to carry passengers through from Diversey-st. to Clark-st., and the line to run in connection with the horse cars must arrange this with the Horse Railway Company.

Round trips must be made at least [illegible] times [illegible]

Bonds of $5,000 will be required.

Bids should be to run for three years, at so much per quarter, over and above the fares collected.

The committee reserve the privilege of rejecting any bid.

Address OMNIBUS COMMITTEE, office of Blanchard & Russell, 173 Dearborn-st.

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

STRAYED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

LONDON.

The Fall of Paris.

Differences in the Royal Family on the War.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

Mr. Forster and the Radicals.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Jan. [illegible].

The fall of Paris, and the scenes which are expected to follow, greatly disturb the English mind. To the humane, the capitulation is a blessed relief. There are thousands of good people upon whom the thought of the dying women and children, the struggling against hunger, and the constant exposure to the fire of the shells, has weighed like a personal calamity. But the ultra-Radicals hoped the siege was not at an end. What they expected is scarcely clear. The armies in the Provinces could not come to the relief of the capital, and no neutral offered to interpose. Paris was dying by inches,—by slow torture. Some lunatic in London conceived the project of supplying the Parisians with food by balloons, and one in particular was extremely anxious that £10,000 should be advanced him for the expense. But beyond a folly of this sort, no suggestion even of a means of relief has been made. So the end has come. Everything is in agitation. We don't know what to expect, and dread the advices that are to come. Probably the balloons will now be stopped, and we shall get news only through German sources. The telegraph wires from Versailles have been jealously watched, and how the German authorities will meet the deluge, in and out, of letters which must take place when the city is open, it is difficult to see. Meanwhile, one feels a pang for men like Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Eugene Pelletan, and many more, soon to be in the hands of the detested Prussians! To see their beautiful city occupied by Bavarians, Saxons, and the rest. What will be done with the Reds, with the heroes of the *Combat*, and the *Reveil*? Will M. Flourens and M. Pyat be sent to Germany? Are there to be no barricades? No [illegible]? No gnashing of the teeth and personal insults? These, and a myriad other questions, are being asked, and we wait in anxiety the replies. You will have had ample details by the time this letter reaches you.

A CHAT ABOUT ROYALTY.

The Queen generally contrives to open the House of Commons in person when any money is wanted for the Crown. I think it will be found that she has always graced the House of Lords' chamber when she was about to ask her faithful Commons for a dowry to one of her children. Somehow the Radicals of the large towns are setting their faces against any vote of money to the Princess Louise. At several public meetings, called for other purposes, resolutions have been adopted denouncing any such grant by anticipation, and some honorable members have pledged themselves to oppose it. All this appears to me a little shabby. Like Professor Fawcett, I am a Republican in my politics; but if there is to be a monarchy, I would not starve it, nor would I punish one of the daughters for following the dictates of her heart and marrying a young fellow who was not of royal blood. The Princess Louise should be placed in the same condition as her sisters. No good is ever done by miserable pottering of this kind.

If rumor is correct, there is very little harmony in the royal family as to the position of Germany and France. The Queen goes with her eldest daughter, the Princess of Prussia, and delights in the ruin of the French cause. Her sympathies were with the Prussians, and no one heard, probably, of the fall of Paris with more satisfaction than the mother of the future Empress. Not so with the Prince of Wales. He and the Princess have been warmly French, and stories are told of the regret which the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge have somewhat noisily expressed as the advices of the French disasters arrived. The Princess Helena, also, sympathizes with her husband, Prince Christian, in this; so, you see, the Germans have not all their own way amongst the representatives of English monarchy. So far as public opinion goes, the French collapse is deplored in every country in Europe, and it is creditable to the people it should be so, considering the terror which France has frequently been to them. The Belgians, Swiss, Italians, Swedes, Hungarians, all wished well to the French Republic, and free Europe groans aloud at the German thought of a restored Napoleon and an abased nation.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION BY AN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED travelling man [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

TO LEASE.

LONDON.

The Fall of Paris.

Differences in the Royal Family on the War.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

Mr. Forster and the Radicals.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The fall of Paris, and the scenes which are expected to follow, greatly disturb the English mind. To the humane, the capitulation is a blessed relief. There are thousands of good people upon whom the thought of the dying women and children, the struggling against hunger, and the constant exposure to the fire of the shells, has weighed like a personal calamity. But the ultra-Radicals hoped the siege was not at an end. What they expected is scarcely clear. The armies in the Provinces could not come to the relief of the capital, and no neutral offered to interpose. Paris was dying by inches,—by slow torture. Some lunatics in London conceived the project of supplying the Parisians with food by balloons, and one in particular was extremely anxious that £10,000 should be advanced him for the expense. But beyond a folly of this sort, no suggestion even of a means of relief has been made. So the end has come. Everything is in agitation. We don't know what to expect, and dread the advices that are to come. Probably the balloons will now be stopped, and we shall get news only through German sources. The telegraph wires from Versailles have been jealously watched, and how the German authorities will meet the deluge, in and out, of letters which must take place when the city is open, it is difficult to see. Meanwhile, one feels a pang for men like Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Eugene Pelletan, and many more, soon to be in the hands of the detested Prussians! To see their beautiful city occupied by Bavarians, Saxons, and the rest. What will be done with the Reds, with the heroes of the *Combat*, and the *Reveil*? Will M. Flourens and M. Pyat be sent to Germany? Are there to be no barricades? No shells? No gnashing of the teeth, and personal [illegible]? These, and a hundred other questions, are being asked, and we wait in anxiety the replies. You will have had ample details by the time this letter reaches you.

A CHAT ABOUT ROYALTY.

The Queen generally contrives to open the House of Commons in person when any [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Liberal politics are disturbed just now, and Mr. Gladstone is a little "under suspicion." The Radicals appear to think that, now Mr. Bright is no longer in the Ministry, an attempt will be made to govern with the aid of moderate men amongst the Tories. Mr. W. E. Forster's growing influence encourages the theory. [illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN FLAG IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Art Entertainments and New Books.

An interesting fact [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MOABITE STONE.

[illegible]

THE HYMNS OF THE MINES.

The German miners are a hard-working and a religious class of people. [illegible]

[illegible]

AN ECCENTRIC.

[illegible]

A Distinguished Essayist at Fault—Lowell Caught Napping.

From the Boston Advertiser.

[illegible]

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

[illegible]

LITERATURE.

[illegible]

—Wilkie Collins haunts the prisons and asylums of London, gathering materials for a strange tale of [illegible]

—Mr. Walt Whitman is defined by Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne as a "[illegible] winged soul, with prophetic lips, but with the blood-beats of song."

—The late Professor Ticknor left by will his collection of Spanish books to the public library of Boston; also $4,000 to keep the collection in order and up to the times. Mr. Ticknor's Spanish library is said to be the richest collection in this country, and is not probably equalled in value by any private collection in the world. [illegible]

—It is reported that William C. Bryant's [illegible]

—The Boston *Literary World*, speaking of Miss E. Stuart Phelps' recent novel, "The Silent Partner," says: [illegible]

—The *Literary World* says: "Whittier, the poet, has been making a brief visit to Boston. [illegible]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE

CURATIVE.

[illegible]

RUPTURE

Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss [illegible]

"SHOWED UP."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TIT-BITS.

WASHINGTON.

List of Candidates for the Governorship of the District of Columbia.

New England Manufacturers Moving for Revenue Reform.

Latest Bulletin Regarding the Health of Senator Sumner.

Washington on the Eve of Her Block Pavement Carnival.

Preparations for the Reception of the Joint High Commission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The most prominent result, thus far, of the passage of the bill granting to this District a Territorial form of government has been to call into existence a new batch of office-seekers. Although the bill yet awaits the President's signature to become law, pressure has been brought to bear from several quarters in favor of different candidates for the office of Governor. It seems to be the general conviction that the gentlemen having the best prospects for this position are Hon. Thomas M. Bryan, formerly of Chicago, and now a wealthy private citizen here; Hon. A. G. Riddle, formerly member of Congress from the Cleveland District, Ohio, but who has resided here for several years, practicing the legal profession, and Alexander Shepherd, one of the most active and enterprising business men of Washington. All of these gentlemen stand high in this community, and the appointment of either of them would give general satisfaction.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The movement here to secure a reduction of the tariff on coal, iron and salt, becomes stronger each succeeding day, as the present session draws toward its close. Mr. Asper, of Missouri, whose speech and bill on this subject has attracted some attention, is in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country urging modifications of present tariff on these articles. A private letter received to-day from a most prominent Washington manufacturer, in New England, states that land in England is $2,000 per acre; in Ohio, $100. Wool pays a profit in England at 25 cents per pound, while at 30 cents in Ohio they kill their sheep, and asks if Congress can afford no remedy. Recently a long petition from New England manufacturers, composed of machinists, foundry men, and woolen manufacturers, was presented to Congress, in which they set forth as their grievances the duties on lumber, coal, wood, iron and steel, and praying that the same may be abolished, or materially modified. As to coal, the petition sets forth that the foreign wool which is needed to mix with domestic wool to perfect cloths manufactured here at this time pays a duty of 110 per cent, while cloths made from exported wool pay a duty of from 30 to 50 per cent only. Coarse, low-priced wool is admitted under a duty of 3 cents per pound, or 25 per cent, while cloths made therefrom are subject to a duty of 118 per cent, and carpets and blankets made of this wool are protected by a duty of from 89 to 148 per cent. To this cause is attributed both the decline in wool-raising and manufacture in this country, and petitioners ask that it may be remedied. Parties here state that this kind of manufacturers are in this movement, and it is stated that every New England State Legislature will have instructions here before the close of the present session. On Tuesday next Mr. Asper is going before the Committee of Ways and Means to urge favorable action on his bill, and he will be backed by Seth B. Hunt, Thomas Harris, and Mr. Spaulding, three of the heaviest woollen men in the country. It is believed that the bill will meet a favorable report. Mr. Asper says that if the committee fail to report the bill back for action, that he will try a vote in the House under a suspension of the rules, and in this way see who is in favor of continuing unnecessary burdens.

THE MCGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The debate yesterday on the various reports of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim scarcely met the expectations in the matter of interest. The speeches which attracted most attention were that of Mr. Beck, of Ky., in support of the claim; and that of General Butler, criticising unfavorably the action of the former Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Cook, of the minority of the committee, offered an amendment to the resolution of the majority authorizing the survey and sale to actual settlers of the lands comprised in the alleged Panoche grant. To this Mr. Peters, of the majority, offered an amendment to secure the rights of the present settlers and miners, the effect of which, Eldridge and others claimed, would, if adopted, give the land to the New Idria Company. The previous question was ordered, and the House adjourned. The matter will come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Peters has given half the hour at his disposal to Bingham, who leads the minority. The ultimate decision of the House it would be rash to predict, as on some of the various issues presented there is apparently a very even division of opinion.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Senator Howard, on Saturday, introduced a resolution to the Senate recommending to the high commission to settle the territorial difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and to provide for the cession to the United States of so much of the British Possessions as lies to the west of Hudson Bay and the main channels connecting it with the Arctic Ocean and the outlet to Lake Superior, with the right of free navigation through the navigable waters of the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. It is the intention of Mr. Howard to press the early consideration of his resolution. Dr. Edward Thornton has leased one of the finest buildings on Franklin square for the use of the Commissioners on the part of Great Britain to settle the Alabama claims. The Commissioners are expected to arrive here on Friday next.

TEMPERANCE FUND.

President Grant has headed the list of contributions to the fund which the Congressional Temperance Society is now raising, with $200. Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine follow with $100 each.

PERSONAL.

General E. Dumont, ex-member of Congress from Indianapolis, is lying in a critical condition at the National Hotel, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

COLORED UNION PRINTERS.

The Columbia Typographical Union, on Saturday night, admitted to its membership Keith Smith, colored printer, employed in the government printing office, by a vote of 289 yeas to 88 nays. The applications of Douglass and LaVallette were not acted upon. This is the first colored printer ever admitted to this union.

POSTAL CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, Messrs. Beaman, C. C. Washburn, and Niblack, will begin their investigation into the envelope contract made by the Post-Office Department with Geo. H. Reay, on Monday next. Subpœnas have been issued for Samuel Raymond, J. H. Lambert, Geo. H. Jones, Geo. H. Nesbitt, C. E. O'Hara, W. W. Cotton, J. H. Monroe, and other prominent envelope manufacturers and dealers to appear before the committee. The committee will hold its first session Tuesday evening.

THE ILLNESS OF SENATOR SUMNER

is not necessarily dangerous, but is a warning that he must give himself some relaxation. During the session he has labored without rest. Last Wednesday he was attacked with acute pains in the breast and left arm. During the next night he was unable to sleep as usual, and on Thursday was suffering with severe headache, notwithstanding which he went to the Capitol, and was in his seat until 3 o'clock, when he gave up, and returned home. The next day he was better and was again in his seat. During Friday evening he seemed to be entirely free from suffering, and supposed that the attack had passed. On Saturday, however, he was again attacked with acute paroxysms so alarming that he made no attempt to go to the Capitol, but remained with his physician, Dr. Brown, who injected morphine under the skin in the locality of the pain, which at once gave relief. The Senator has kept his room constantly since, and only sees intimate friends. This attack is of the same nature as the one experienced by him in Paris while under treatment for the injuries inflicted by Brooks, of South Carolina, and is known to the faculty as the Angina Pectoris, neuralgia of the head. The Senator is advised that the necessity of immediate rest and recreation of mind and body is imperative, and that a continuance of the strain to which both have been of late subjected is perilous.

THE GREAT CARNIVAL,

about which so much has been said, and in making preparations for which Washington has already paid out $40,000, commences to-morrow. To-night the city is crowded with strangers from all parts of the Union, who have come to witness this celebration, and to participate in the festivities. The freedom of the city has been voted to everybody from abroad who holds official position higher than Justice of the Peace, or Town Constable, provided said officials pay for everything besides the mere privileges of walking about and seeing what is to be seen. There is nothing else talked about to-night, either in the hotels or on the streets, but the festivities which will be ushered in to-morrow by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells, all in honor of that municipal enterprise which has succeeded in giving to this city one mile of wooden pavement. The departments will close at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and will not be opened at all the day succeeding. Congress, however, will continue in session nominally, although the most sanguine do not expect that enough members will be in attendance to constitute a quorum. Every vacant square on Pennsylvania avenue, and every unoccupied lot, has been built up with temporary seats for the accommodation of spectators, at the moderate charge of $1 each. Windows in good locations on the avenue have already been rented for as high as $10 per pane, while the average price for glasses to look through, whether in the third, fourth or upper stories of buildings on this thoroughfare, is about $25. Standing room on house-tops, with clothes-line protection in front, averages $10, and yet papers here are very urgent in their editions of to-day to the effect that nobody wishes to make money out of this truly national festivity. Hence have been rushing up and down the avenue all day, [illegible]

NEW YORK.

ARKANSAS.